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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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ANTONOV, GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAK AT LISSR AWARD CEREMONY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Elta [Lithuanian News Agency] item: "High Award Obliges Us to Strive for New Labor Achievements: Meeting of LiSSR Party and Economic Activists"]

[Text] On 7 February a meeting of the republic's party and economic activists was held in Vilnius. The meeting was devoted to the awarding to LiSSR of the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985 and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and for the worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The persons invited to the meeting includes members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania [LiCP], members of the LiCP Auditing Commission, chairmen of the executive committees of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies who are not members of the LiCP Central Committee, first deputy chairmen of rayon executive committees, chairmen of rayon agroindustrial associations, and a group of enterprise and farm managers and advanced workers in production, and workers from party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol agencies.

Present at the meeting were Comrades P. P. Grishkyavichus, V. S. Astrauska, Yu. I. Bernatavichyus, A. K. Brazauskas, N. K. Dybenko, A. K. Kayryalis, V. K. Mikuchyauskas, Yu. Yu. Petkyavichyus, V. V. Sakalauskas, R. I. Songayla, A. A. Ferensas, L. K. Shepetis, P. P. Shileykis, V. A. Berezov, and P. V. Ignotas, deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet and LiSSR Council of Ministers.

Deputy Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers A. K. Antonov took part in the meeting.

The floor is given to Deputy Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers A. K. Antonov. (Text of Comrade A. K. Antonov's speech is printed below.)

Accompanied by the applause of the meeting participants, Comrade A. K. Antonov awards the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

A speech at the meeting of activists was given by Secretary of the LiCP Central Committee, P. P. Grishkyavichus. (Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus' speech is printed below.)

Speech by Comrade A. K. Antonov

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee have considered the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985 and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and for the worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was with a great sense of satisfaction that we all greeted the report that, in recognition of the achievement of high indicators, a number of union republics, including the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, have been awarded challenge Red Banners.

Victory in the All-Union Socialist Competition is the result of the intensive work of the workers of Lithuania, and the result of the large amount of organizing and mass-political work by the party organization and the Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in your republic.

This high evaluation is the expression of the recognition by the party and the government of the large contribution that your republic is making to the development of our country's single national-economic complex.

Please allow me, on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, to give warm and cordial congratulations to everyone present at this meeting of activists, and through you to all the workers of Lithuania for having received this high award. This the fifth year in a row in the five-year plan that has ended in which your republic, in recognition of the successes achieved in the socialist competition, has been awarded the challenge Red Banner, and as a result, the Red Banner that will be awarded today will remain in our republic in perpetuity.

Please allow me to wish the workers of your republic further successes and new labor victories in the name of the reinforcement of the economic and defensive might of our great socialist Motherland.

Our country is living through a exciting time. Only a few days remain until the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the forthcoming congress. There is no doubt that it will occupy an outstanding place in the history of our party and our state.

In all parts of our Motherland, the workers are discussing with hearty approval the draft versions of the pregress documents and are preparing for the worthy meeting of the opening of the congress.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Congress, the workers of industry, agriculture, construction, transport, and other branches of the national economy of our country achieved new labor successes in the fulfillment of the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan and for 1985, the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. There was an increase in the national income. Overcoming the lag that had been allowed to occur at the beginning of the year, industry fulfilled the assignments for the annual plan for rates of increase in the volumes of industrial production. There was an increase in the production of industrial and agricultural output, expressed in physical terms, and an improvement in the technical-economic indicators. The work of transport improved. A large program for capital construction and the activation of housing and projects intended for social and cultural purposes was fulfilled. The material and cultural standard of living of the nation rose, and there was an increase in the public's real income. There was an increase in the consumption of edible and manufactured commodities. Millions of Soviet citizens obtained new apartments or improved their housing conditions. Major successes were achieved in the development of science and technology.

However, the chief peculiarity of 1985 was the fact that it was saturated with events of tremendous political importance.

In April and October, Plenums of the party's Central Committee were held, and June the Conference on Questions of the Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress.

The April Plenum, as everyone knows, defined the new strategic course, the essence of which consists in the acceleration of social and economic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress.

"First of all," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, said, "our party poses the task of increasing substantially the effectiveness of the economy on the basis of its intensification, and the more active use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. For that purpose it is planned to achieve an even further improvement of administration, the economic mechanism, and the structure of capital investments, and to increase the development rates of machine building, the chemical, electronic, electrical engineering, and a number of other branches of the national economy.

The strategic course that was developed by the party, in its concentrated form, received its reflection in the documents that were approved by the October Plenum of the Central Committee -- the draft versions of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the amendments to the CPSU Rules, and the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Until the Year 2000.

A creative situation has been created in our country -- a situation with a new upsurge of political and labor participation. This is brilliantly attested to by the pre-congress campaign in the party to hear reports and hold elections. In the course of that campaign, the Communists not only have approved the new party course that is aimed at the acceleration of our country's social and economic development, but also, in a businesslike, self-critical, and

demanding manner, have been evaluating the work practice of the party, Soviet, and economic organizations. Measures are being carried out actively in our country to reinforce production and labor discipline, and to eliminate such phenomena as bureaucratic methods, red tape, and a preference for departmental or local interests. But that which has been done is only the beginning of that large job which will still have to be fulfilled. Soviet citizens approve the party's policy and in this approval one sees, once again, the manifestation of the people's complete trust in the party's deeds and achievements.

The scope of the tasks posed by the party and the reforms that are currently being carried out require constant attention to the improvement of organizing and political work, and primarily the work with cadres, and their most rapid psychological reorganization in conformity with present-day requirements, as well as the increasing of their responsibility for the job that has been assigned. It will be necessary to carry out a large amount of complicated work primarily in the current year of 1986, because the year of 1986 is not only the year of our party's 27th Congress, but also the first, start-up year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. The way in which our country leaves the starting line will largely determine the fate of the remaining years of the five-year plan. The assignments of the national-economic plan for 1986 for the USSR and also for Lithuania are strenuous ones, but they must be viewed as the minimal ones in the light of the decisions pertaining to those large problems that are confronting our country as a whole and LiSSR in particular. Therefore, all the efforts must be concentrated on the fulfillment of the assignments in the 1986 plan. We have all that we need to do this.

There is no doubt that the Soviet nation, armed with the historic decisions of the 27th Congress, will achieve during the current year new successes in the economic and social development of our country.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intellectual class have been making a worthy contribution to the nationwide struggle for the implementation of the party's plans.

Preparing for the worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress, the workers of Soviet Lithuania have achieved good results in the development of the economy, in the fulfillment of the planned assignments for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, as well as the socialist pledges that were taken.

All branches of the republic's national economy took a new step forward along the path not only of the further development of production, but also the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the broadening of the volumes of types of work and services, and increasing the effectiveness and improving the quality of work.

Industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the five-year plan assignments for growth rates of production and for the production of the most important types of articles. By the end of the five-year plan almost every second article of those subject to certification was produced in the republic with the state Seal of Quality. The assignments for increase in labor productivity were surpassed. Work continued to accelerate the introduction of the achievements

of science and technology into all the branches of industry. There was an expansion of the economic and production ties between the republic's industrial enterprises and foreign countries, primarily the CEMA member countries.

A large amount of attention in the republic is devoted to the expansion of the production of consumer goods, the volume of which during the five-year period increased by more than 25 percent. During the past year alone, consumer goods with a value of 231 million rubles were produced in excess of plan.

The republic has a large number of well-run industrial associations and enterprises that are successfully coping with the established plans. It is necessary to mention specifically the Akmyane Order of the Red Banner of Labor Cement-Slate Production Association imeni 50-letiya SSSR, Akmyantsementas; the Vilnyuskiy Zavod Toplivnoy Apparatury imeni 50-letiya SSSR Production Association; the Lithuanian Sigma Production Association; the Order of the Badge of Honor Kanuo Balday Furniture Production Association; the Neringa Cultural Commodities Production Association; the Plasta Plant in Vilnius; the Kaunas Home-Building Combine; the Vilnius Drill Plant; and a number of other collectives. They have made an important contribution to the overall achievements of the republic, and many of them became winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition. Several of those associations and enterprises represent the capital of Soviet Lithuania -- the city of Vilnius, which, in addition to the city of Shyaulay, achieved the high honor of being a winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition.

Among the winners in the socialist competition, a considerable place is occupied by the collectives in the republic's agroindustrial complex. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses -- the basic link in the agroindustrial complex -- have been achieving rather good results from year to year in the production of agricultural output. In particular there has been a noticeable improvement in the state of affairs in animal husbandry. Positive results were achieved in reinforcing the economy on kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

As you know, five rural rayons in LiSSR (Ionishkiy, Klaypedski, Mazheykiy, Plungeski, and Trakayski rayons), in recognition of their successes in the development of agriculture, were awarded challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Consistently carrying out the decisions of the party and government with respect to the efficient and effective use of the available reserves for the implementation of the Food Program, they achieved good indicators both in the production of agricultural output, and in the fulfillment of the plans for sale of that output to the state.

Definite successes in the 11th Five-Year Plan were achieved by the republic in capital construction. The republic overfulfilled the plans for activation of fixed production assets, the use of capital investments, and the activation of housing, general educational schools, vocational-and-technical schools, children's preschool institutions, and hospitals. Important projects that were activated include the first energy unit at the Ignalina Nuclear Electric-Power Plant; the second phase of the Mazheykiy Oil Refinery; the first phase of the Vilnius TET-3; and others. The republic's construction workers

fulfilled with distinction the assignments that had been established by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR government for construction projects in West Siberia and on the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline].

Transport, communication, trade, and personal services provided for the public also received further development and improvement.

Everyone is well aware of the republic's achievements in the field of social and cultural construction. And one is especially gratified by the successes in the social development of the rural localities. During the five-year plan, 3 million square meters of housing were built in rural areas, and all the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other state farms have general educational schools, stores, and personal-services shops. As a result, there has been, for the most part, a stabilization in the number of persons working in agricultural production, and more and more young people are being given permanent assignments in rural areas.

I could continue to speak further about your republic's successes, about the selfless labor of your advanced workers and production innovators, who are marching in the vanguard of the socialist competition, but I think that there is no need for me to do that. Those successes were well discussed at the recent 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania in the meaningful report by First Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus.

Of course, when we speak of the successes of the Soviet Union and its republics, we always emphasize that they are indisputable proof of the advantages that socialism has over capitalism. We are rightfully proud of those successes, since they express the selfless labor performed by Soviet citizens. Of course we do not forget that our work still has a large number of shortcomings and serious problems. They are mentioned frankly by Communists at their republic congresses. They were also mentioned at your 19th Congress. The congress, in a businesslike and demanding manner, evaluated the state of affairs in the republic's economy, concentrated the attention of the Communist Party members and all the workers of Lithuania on the unresolved problems, and set down the ways to resolve them and to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

But it will be necessary to do a lot. It is necessary, within a short period of time, to activate all the levers for the intensification of production, primarily by means of the complete acceleration of scientific-technical progress. One cannot reconcile oneself to the situation whereby a number of enterprises work spasmodically and fail to fulfill their contractual obligations. It will also be necessary to do a lot to guarantee the carrying out of the necessary measures to improve the quality and raise the technical level of output.

Today it is especially important to plan and, by the persistent efforts of every working collective, to carry out practical steps for the sharp increase in the quality, reliability, service life, and economic properties of all the articles being produced, to introduce exemplary order at every work place, and

to guarantee the proper rhythm in production and the strict, conscientious observance of technological and labor discipline.

The republic still has a rather large number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses that have been bringing in comparatively small harvests and that have had low indicators on the animal farms. The capabilities for land reclamation are not being used completely.

There are a rather large number of shortcomings in the field of capital construction. They include the dispersal of funds and the tardiness in activation of projects. Unresolved problems also exist in other branches. I shall not dwell on them, since they were mentioned not only at the congress, but also in your republic press. And all of you are well informed about them.

Please allow me to express my assurance that the workers in your republic will do everything necessary to eliminate those shortcomings as rapidly as possible and to achieve a situation in which your republic will continue to occupy a worthy place among the fraternal republics of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has entered 1986 at the height of its power and capabilities. It is confidently marching along the path of communist construction. Its authority has been growing from year to year on the international scene. Our country's course is clear and consistent. It is the course of peace and progress. Soviet citizens look into their future with optimism. The chief source of their optimism is our Motherland's might and the wise leadership of the Leninist Communist Party.

Long live the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic!

Long live our great Motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- the inspirer and organizer of our victories!

Dear comrades! I have been given the great honor of awarding to the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic the challenge Red Banner of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, which it has won in recognition of its achievement of high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition, and in recognition of the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985.

Please allow me to carry out this honored assignment and once again to convey cordial congratulations to you and to all the workers in your republic on the winning of this high award, and to wish you new labor victories and good health.

Speech by Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus

Dear comrades! Today is a festive day for us and for all the workers of Soviet Lithuania. It is will a high upsurge of enthusiasm and firm resolve to

achieve new successes in communist construction that we now receive the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, which was awarded to our republic in recognition of its high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition, the successful fulfillment of the plans for 1985 and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to the Soviet government for their constant concern for the further development of our republic's economy and culture and for this very honored award.

Heartfelt thanks to Deputy Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Aleksey Konstantinov Antonov for having bestowed the challenge Red Banner, for the kind words that he expressed concerning our workers, and for his beneficial advice and justified comments.

The challenge Red Banner inspires all the workers of Soviet Lithuania to make new achievements in the fulfillment of the plans for the economic and social development in 1986 and for the entire 12th Five-Year Plan. For the Communist Party members and all the workers of Soviet Lithuania, the decisions of the April and October Plenums of the party's Central Committee, and the decrees that were subsequently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee with regard to the most important questions of the acceleration of our country's social and economic development, the intensification of production, and the indoctrination of people, have become a program of fighting actions, and were the theme of the 19th LiCP Congress that ended recently.

The April and October Plenums and the principles and conclusions contained in the statements made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, have set a new tone for the entire activity of the party, state, and social organizations and all the workers. We have taken a course aimed at the complete development of social and labor participation, creative initiative and innovativeness, and at the decisive rejection of everything that has not proven its worth and everything that has been impeding our movement ahead.

It is gratifying to note that there has already been a fruitful effect from the major steps taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government to change the economy over to methods of intensive development and to increase the effectiveness of the administration of the national economy, as well as from the practical steps to assure the further introduction of proper order and discipline, the observance of economy measures, and the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism.

This can also be seen graphically in the results that were achieved by the workers of Soviet Lithuania as they fulfilled the 1985 plans.

Last year's success was forged by the efforts of all the workers in our republic. But the greatest contribution was made by the collectives at the advanced enterprises, farms, cities, and rayons. Their selfless, creative labor also was highly evaluated by the party and government. Challenge Red

Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee were awarded to the cities of Vilnius and Shyauliyay, to Ionishskiy, Klaypedskiy, Mazheyskiy, Plungeskiy, and Trakayskiy Rayons, and to 43 collectives at associations, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in our republic.

However, when speaking about what has been achieved, we must not forget that we are located only at the beginning of the path that was defined by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The strenuous tasks that are advanced by the party require us to make a demanding and self-critical evaluation of the achieved results and to reveal unused growth reserves. And we still have large reserves of that kind.

While giving its due to the work performed by the workers in all branches of the national economy, we primarily note the large contribution made by workers in industry. They engaged aggressively in the All-Union Socialist Competition for the worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress. The labor collectives in industry overfulfilled by 2 percent the 1985 industrial plan for the sale of output. As compared with 1984, the production of industrial output increased by 4 percent, and labor productivity by 3.4 percent. The five-year plan for growth rates in industrial production and the increase in labor productivity were fulfilled ahead of schedule, in October of last year.

However, against the general background of the successive development of industry, in certain sectors there has been a lagging behind the goals that were set. This pertains first of all to the fulfillment of the plan for sale of output with a consideration of the delivery pledges. Last year 23 associations and enterprises failed to ship output within the deadlines or in the variety stipulated in the concluded contracts. That number represented 6 percent of the enterprises having that indicator. And yet 16 of them fulfilled the plans for overall sales. That attests to the fact that insufficient attention is being devoted to contract discipline, and to the irresponsible attitude that certain managers are taking to the customers' demands. This pertains primarily to the Vilnius Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni 40-letiya Oktyabrya; the Vayras Motor Bicycle Plant in Shyauliyay; the Pyargale Production Association in Kaunas; the Sirius Dry Elements Plant in Klaypeda; and certain other enterprises.

Something else that fails to give honor to individual enterprises is the nonfulfillment of the assignment for increase in labor productivity. The factors that are mentioned in justification are various reasons, which also include objective ones. However, the implementation of the party's concepts aimed at the acceleration of our country's social and economic development requires not only the analysis of the reasons for any lags, but also the taking of fundamental steps to prevent them.

The party also moves into the foreground of its practical activity the problem of quality. Here too we still have unused reserves. Currently the share of

the output with the highest quality category in the volume of the output subject to certification constitutes only 46 percent.

An important role in the technical re-equipping of production belongs to machine-tool building. Our republic has 12 machine-tool building enterprises. This is a solid potential. But the work of raising the technical level and improving the quality of the machine tools being produced is being carried out slowly. The share of the machine tools that were assimilated into production 10 or more years ago constitutes approximately 28 percent of the volume of production, including almost 60 percent at the Shyaulyay Machine-Tool Building Plant, and about 50 percent at the Vilnius Polishing Machine Plant. With respect to their basic technical-economic parameters, many machine tools yield to their foreign analogues. The share of highly effective machine tools with numerical programmed control in the overall number of those produced constitutes only 2.5 percent. It is necessary to take urgent steps to correct the situation that has been created. The persons who must be the initiators in this matter are primarily the managers of the particular enterprises and the primary party organizations.

The quality also determines the competitive capability of the output in the foreign market. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan the export of output increased by 54.5 percent. One hundred eighty of the enterprises in our republic deliver output to more than 95 countries in the world. However, we can only be alarmed by the worsening of the structure of export as a result of the reduction in the share of shipments abroad of articles produced by the machine-building industry.

The experience of the past five-year plan has shown that the only person who can keep in step with the demand of the time is the one who knows how to analyze correctly the current market situation and who is able to prepare promptly and to assimilate new articles into production within the shortest periods of time. This experience must be extended everywhere.

The party attaches a large amount of importance to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. This is a pivotal question in economic life. It requires the maximum straining of efforts in order to bring our industry to the highest goals of labor productivity. Much in the area of technical progress must be critically re-evaluated by us, and we must reject the routine view that, on paper, everything is going well in this matter. We must undertake lively work to achieve the scientifically substantiated and economically effective introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production. It is necessary without delay to fulfill the decisions of the 19th LCP Congress with regard to these questions. The administrators of ministries and departments, production associations, and enterprises must devote special attention from the very beginning of the new five-year plan to the higher increase in labor productivity as a result of the introduction of new technology. In addition, it is necessary to achieve a sharp increase in the effectiveness of the expenditures in this area of the intensification of production. It is necessary to put an end to the tendency that has developed in recent years -- the tendency toward a reduction in the effectiveness of expenditures.

In the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan the construction workers of our republic worked strenuously. They put into operation all the basic planned projects and overfulfilled the plan for the construction of housing.

But the construction workers have been receiving many complaints because of their uneven work, especially at the beginning of the year. Incidentally, certain construction organizations have been taking an unforgivably long period of time to get moving at the beginning of this year also, although the tasks that they have for this year are very strenuous ones.

The year 1985 was a strenuous one for the rural workers. The party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the rural rayons, and all the workers in the rural areas, applied considerable efforts to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1985. Today we can state with satisfaction that that work, as a whole, was successful.

The plans and assignments for purchases of products of vegetable and animal husbandry which were established for 1985 were fulfilled. For purchases of grain, potatoes, and all types of products from animal husbandry, there was a noticeable surpassing of the 1984 level.

The standard output of vegetable husbandry, in terms of a single hectare of agricultural land, came to 27.5 quintals. That is 5.5 quintals, or 25 percent, more than was obtained in 1981.

An especially noticeable increase in the output of vegetable husbandry during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan was obtained on the farms in Ionavskiy, Pasvalskiy, Trakayskiy, Shalchininskiy, and Vilnyusskiy rayons.

The 1985 plans for the procurement of coarse and succulent fodders were fulfilled. The production of those fodders, as compared with 1981, increased by a factor of 1.5.

The stronger fodder base, the introduction of intensive technological methods for the breeding of livestock, and the introduction of the collective contract all contributed to the increase in the animals' productivity.

In 1985 the average milk yield per cow came to 3447 kilograms. That is 126 kilograms more than in 1984, and 505 kilograms more than in 1980. Animal husbandrymen who especially distinguished themselves were those in Pasvalskiy Rayon, who were the first to cross the 4000 [kilogram] mark for milk yields from a cow. That is 209 kilograms more than they had produced in 1984. On the farms in Kapsukskiy and Kaunasskiy rayons, the milk yields were more than 3900 kilograms each. On nine farms in our republic, the milk yield per cow has already surpassed 5000 kilograms.

There has been an increase in the intensity of the breeding and fattening of livestock. The average daily weight increases for cattle being fattened came to 612 grams. But on the farms of Klaypedskiy, Ionishkskiy, Kedaynskiy, Pasvalskiy, Plungeskiy, and Shyaulyayskiy rayons, they are approximately 700 grams. The average daily weight increases for hogs being fattened came to 456

grams, but on the farms of Birzhayskiy, Shirvintskiy, nevezskiy, and Tauragskiy rayons they exceeded 500 grams.

But last year it turned out that people were not successful in attaining what had been planned in all areas of agricultural activity. The harvest yield of grain crops, potatoes, and other fodder crops was lower than the planned yield. We have a smaller quantity of forage grain. This situation was created because certain rayons and a number of farms failed to work at their fullest capacity and they allowed violations of labor and technological discipline. There was a lessening of the demandingness on the part of certain party, Soviet, and economic agencies.

The results of the year in animal husbandry are largely predetermined by the way that the livestock get through the winter. As a whole, the wintering-over has been proceeding rather well. The production and procurements of all types of output of animal husbandry in our republic surpass last year's level. During the first three months of the stall maintenance of livestock, as compared with the preceding period, the production of output of animal husbandry per 100 hectares of agricultural land, in terms of milk, increased by 2 percent, and the average milk yield per cow, by 3 percent. There was a reduction in the number of cattle deaths.

Nevertheless one cannot fail to see that there have also been shortcomings in this work. In certain rayons, a number of farms as of January had decreased the milk yields, as compared with last year. This pertains first of all to Kaunsasskiy, Kapsukskiy, Radvilishkskiy, and Ignalinskiy rayons, each of which has 10-12 such farms.

Something that causes concern is the decrease in the intensity of fattening of animals. During the first three months of the current wintering-over period for livestock on the farms in our republic, there was a reduction in the average daily weight increases of cattle being fattened -- a decrease of 4 percent. On the farms in Lazdiyskiy, Kretingskiy, and Raseynskiy rayons the average daily weight increases for cattle did not reach even 500 grams, and for hogs, 400 grams. One cannot reconcile oneself to that kind of situation. It is necessary to organize the work well on every animal farm and to make efficient and effective use of the fodders, especially concentrates.

In certain rayons the productivity of the fodder shops is low. Whereas the farms in Radvilishkskiy, Kapsukskiy, and Kaunasskiy rayons, during the stall period of the present wintering-over period, produced in one shop an average of 2000-3700 tons of moist fodder mixtures, the farms in Klaypedskiy, Raseynskiy, and Pakruoyskiy rayons produced only 320-370 tons each. The party committees and the administrators of the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial associations] must take steps to correct the situation. It is necessary to intensify the monitoring of the work performed by every fodder shop, and the wintering-over of the livestock as a whole.

We have repeatedly emphasized the great benefit that is derived from selling young cattle at a large weight, and from increasing that weight to 450 kilograms. However, in Shvenchenskiy, Vilnyusskiy, Ignalinskiy, Shilutskiy, and certain other rayons that reserve is still being used poorly. Instances

in which underweight young animals are turned over to the meat-processing plants continue to occur during the current year as well. It is time to put a decisive end to this practice.

In milk management, the chief task continues to be the further increase in the productivity of the cows, in order to guarantee the successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges that have been taken -- in the current year to have a yield per cow of 3550 kilograms of milk.

It is important, ahead of time, to prepare well for the spring sowing. The most careful attention must be paid to the repairing of tractors, farm machinery, and the trailer equipment, and to the bringing of the seeds up to the highest specifications.

The repair of agricultural technology is proceeding ahead of the schedules. However, in a few places the questions of preparing the technology are being resolved slowly. In a number of places there is a shortage of certain spare parts and fuel, and the quality of the repair is low. The management of the republic's Agroprom [agroindustrial industry], the Main Administration of Mechanization and Electrification, the party rayon committees, and the RAPO's are obliged to devote daily attention to this work in order to assure that all the soil-cultivating and sowing equipment is ready by no later than 1 April to go out onto the field.

It is necessary to take urgent steps to obtain the full complement of tractor operator-machinists. At the present time, for every 100 tractors in our republic there are only 92 permanently assigned mechanizers.

In general, the 1986 sowing campaign must be carried out within the optimal periods of time and at a high agrotechnical level. This is a matter of honor for all the workers of Agroprom.

Please allow me, dear comrades, to give warm and heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for the high award that has been bestowed, and to assure them that the Communist Party members and all the workers in Soviet Lithuania will do everything to assure the worthy meeting of the 27th Congress of our Leninist Party and to guarantee the successful implementation of the assignments of the present year and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

[End of item]

Persons who spoke at the meeting of activists were: Chairman of the Vilnius City Soviet of People's Deputies A. P. Vileykis; First Secretary of the Plungeskiy Rayon Committee of LiCP D. A. Obrikene; manager of the Panevezhis Model Construction Trust, G. P. Zubas; First Secretary of the Shalchininskiy Rayon Committee of LiCP, E. I. Tashlinskiy; checker at the Technical Control Department of the Vilnius Automobile Repair Plant, secretary of the Komsomol organization, O. V. Ivatovich; and chairman of the Tayka Kolkhoz, Shakyayskiy Rayon, Z. I. Povilaytis.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP RESOLUTION TO SPONSOR NONCHERNOZEM CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 4 April 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 900-word report on a resolution adopted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in response to an initiative on the part of labor collectives from the AzSSR agroindustrial complex, the Ministry of Highway Construction, and the Main Administration for Water Resources Construction on expanding assistance in building agroindustrial facilities and facilities for related branches of the national economy in the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR between the years 1986 and 1990. The resolution obligates the above-mentioned AzSSR organizations to complete 25 million rubles' worth of contract construction and installation work on production, cultural, and housing facilities in Arkhangelsk Oblast between 1986 and 1990. This figure is significantly greater than that established by resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers. Azerbaijan CP obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms are instructed to "consider the extension of sponsorship assistance to the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR as a most important patriotic task that is of primary state importance, and to mobilize the resources of primary party organizations of departments and ministries to fulfill this task completely." The Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting, the AZERINFORM press agency, and editorial boards of republic newspapers are enjoined to give extensive publicity to these efforts.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP PROFILED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by S. Dzhumaliyev, deputy director of the Institute of Party History with the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, candidate of historical sciences: "Stages of Growth"]

[Text] The Kirghiz Communist Party is an integral part of the CPSU and one of its loyal and fighting detachments. Created on the firm basis of Leninist ideological and organizational principles, strong with the indestructible unity of its ranks, and rallied around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, it traveled the glorious route of struggle and victories and accomplished and is accomplishing with honor the important mission of fighting vanguard and organizer of the working class and of all the republic's workers.

The Kirghiz Communist Party, being guided by the decisions of the congresses and general party documents, including the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirghizia on the Acceptance into the Party and Indoctrination of CPSU Candidate Members," is regulating its numerical growth in such a way that it ensures first of all the increase in its actual forces. During 1976-1985 the republic party organization increased by more than 34,000 people and, by the beginning of 1986, its total strength exceeded 144,000 communists.

The social structure of Kirghizia's population is extremely propitious for the preferential selection of representatives of the working class for the party. In 1970-1983 the number of workers in Kirghizia increased by 298,000 people. The republic's working class is growing not only quantitatively. Its class self-consciousness, educational and professional training, labor activity, and organization are rising.

Therefore, the proportion of workers is steadily increasing among new replacements as well as in the composition of the republic's party organization. Among those accepted as candidate members of the CPSU during 1976-1980, the workers comprised 54 percent, and during 1981-1985--more than 56 percent. As a result, the number of worker-communists exceeded 60,000, and their proportion in the Kirghiz Communist Party increased from 34.7 to 41.6 percent.

At the contemporary stage, just as in the preceding periods, the Kirghiz Communist Party attaches great significance to the acceptance of the leading representatives of the kolkhoz peasantry--the loyal and reliable ally of the working class--in its ranks. In 1981-1985 they comprised 14.5 percent among those newly accepted. The number of kolkhoz farmers in the Kirghiz Communist Party at the beginning of 1986 was more than 29,000 or 20.1 percent.

Now the application of mental labor is expanding in the life of society, and the significance of the intelligentsia is growing and its number is increasing. Party organizations of the republic consider this. The influx of the intelligentsia and employees into the party is not decreasing.

The stratum of personnel of science, education, public health, literature, and art is also considerable. It exceeded 26 percent of the number of communists-employees. The general educational level of the party members is increasing steadily. The number of communists with a secondary education is increasing and, accordingly, the number of members of the CPSU having an incomplete secondary education and primary education is decreasing. As a result of this the stratum of communists with a secondary education now comprises more than 47 percent. Altogether more than 91 percent of the communists now have a secondary and higher education, and 1,483 people have the scientific degree of candidate and doctor of sciences.

The republic party organization is actively replenishing its ranks with young forces, first of all from the Komsomol--the main reserve of the party and loyal assistant and champion of its ideas. In the total number of those accepted into the party in 1981-1985 the Komsomol members comprised more than 71 percent.

In the Kirghiz Communist Party today more than 41 percent of the communists are up to 40 years of age. It is the most active part of the republic's population which is participating successfully in creative labor. At the same time, there is also a large detachment of representatives of the older generations in the republic's party organization.

The composition of the party is influenced by the growth in the labor and social activity of women who represent half of the republic's gainfully employed population. The role of women is especially noticeable in the services sphere and in public health, popular education, and culture. Therefore the growth of the number of women in the party is natural. Among those accepted as candidates for the Kirghiz Communist Party in 1981-1985 more than 42 percent were women. Their number as part of the republic's party organization reached more than 43,000, or 30.3 percent, by 1 October 1985.

The Kirghiz Communist Party is one of the most multinational detachments of the CPSU. It now unites in its ranks representatives of more than 74 nations and nationalities of the country. In the republic's party organization now Kirghiz comprise 48.2 percent, Russians--about 30, Ukrainians--more than 5, and Uzbeks--more than 6 percent.

The majority of the communists are engaged directly in the branches of the national economy's material production--74 percent of the party members are occupied here. Here, the greatest number of communists are sent by the party to the

decisive branches of the national economy. Thus, more than 28 percent of the communists are engaged in industry and construction and more than 6 percent in transportation and communications.

Agriculture is the most important branch of the Kirghiz SSR's national economy. The party organizations in the village grew numerically and strengthened organizationally. Communists working in agriculture comprise more than one third of the republic's party organization.

Under contemporary conditions of the intensification of public production and the growth in the national well-being, the role of the non-production branches is growing. The number of communists working in them comprises more than a fourth of the republic's party organization. Party forces have been noticeably strengthened in the spheres of science, popular education, public health, and culture where almost 14 percent of the party's membership are occupied.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MAKHKAMOV, TAJIK BURO EXAMINE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jan 86 p 1

[TadzhikTA article: "Conference in the CPTa Central Committee"]

[Text] In the CPTa Central Committee a conference was held with the participation of the first secretaries of the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the chairmen of the oblgorrayispolkoms, the directors and secretaries of the ministries' and departments' party organizations, as well as responsible staff workers of the CPTa Central Committee, the TaSSR Supreme Soviet's Presidium, and the TaSSR Council of Ministers.

Examined here were the results of the work done by the sectors of this republic's national economy during the first 10 days of January 1986 and measures for further intensifying the struggle to unconditionally fulfill the plans and socialist pledges which have been adopted for the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan in the light of the demands made at the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, along with the party's strategic course aimed at speeding up the country's socio-economic development.

It was noted that, as a result of the labor and political upsurge and the widely developed socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 27th Congress and the 20th CPTa Congress, the republic's labor groups from the very first days of the new year have made a fine start on successfully carrying out the assigned tasks of the five-year plan's first year. The results of the first 10 days testify to the fact that in industry, construction, and other sectors of the national economy a steady pace has been undertaken as compared with the corresponding period of 1985. Many enterprises and organizations have begun to work more smoothly.

Nevertheless, attention was drawn to the fact that certain sectors of the national economy, oblasts and rayons, as well as several enterprises under union jurisdiction, have been unable since the first days of the new year to direct the efforts and the creative initiative of the working people at attaining results which would guarantee smooth work, an increase in labor productivity and an improvement in product quality, along with a more complete utilization of production capacities. There are also shortcomings in the work of the supply organs.

The conference demanded that the leading officials of the ministries and departments, soviet, and trade-union organs strengthen their monitoring controls

on the work being performed by each production sub-division, enterprise, and organization, as well as by the sector as a whole. We must penetrate more deeply into their activities, evaluate work results more stringently, concentrate our attention on pulling up the lagging sections, strengthening labor, technological, and plan discipline. It is necessary to adopt appropriate measures for ensuring stable work in every labor group, for the effective utilization of production potential so that plans and socialist pledges may be steadily fulfilled from the beginning of the year in all sectors of the national economy.

The most important tasks for workers in the agroindustrial complex consist of more rapidly completing the formation of the organs of the State Agroindustrial Committee, speeding up the repair of equipment, a multi-lateral preparation for springtime field operations, and improvement in the instruction of specialists. It is important to be concerned for preserving the number of livestock, for improving its feeding in order that the rate of procuring livestock products may not decline.

Likewise discussed at the conference was the progress in implementing the decrees of the party and government with regard to the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted that this republic's party, soviet, and economic organs, as well as its public organizations, have conducted a definite amount of work aimed at strengthening anti-alcoholic propaganda and at the observance of socialist legality and law and order.

Together with this, we must draw attention to organizing cultural-mass work and the leisure of working people, to completely utilizing the existing base of clubs and sports facilities, and to creating cultural-and-sports complexes.

Within each rayon it is necessary to work out schedules for operation and the loads to be placed on clubs and sports facilities, particularly on Saturdays and Sundays, as well as to step up work at places of residence and in dormitories for young persons.

Speaking at the conference was the first secretary of the CPTa Central Committee, K. M. Makhkamov.

Taking part in the work of this conference were the following members and candidate members of the Buro of the CPTa Central Committee: the chairman of the TaSSR Council of Ministers, I. Kh. Khayeyev, and responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee, P. I. Nadolishniy.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK BURO EXAMINES REPUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Buro of the CPTa Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular session the Buro of the CPTa Central Committee examined the work done by the party, soviet, and law-enforcement organs of the Leninskiy Rayon with regard to ensuring socialist legality as well as law and order. It was noted that specific measures are being carried out along these lines. Nevertheless, the party raykom has not yet succeeded in achieving the regular and well-coordinated activity on the part of the law-enforcement organs nor in strengthening their ties with the public.

In many labor groups and populated points work with regard to ensuring socialist legality and strengthening law and order boils down to drawing up measures, while monitoring their implementation is carried out in an unsatisfactory manner. The coordinating-methodological council is not operating practically. The efforts of the Communists and of all the working people are not being directed strongly enough at the determined struggle to eradicate transgressions and crime, drunkenness and alcoholism. The trade-union organizations have slackened their attention to indoctrinating workers, kolkhoz members, and office employees with a feeling of responsibility for observing labor and production discipline. The measures established by the Law on Labor Groups are being carried out insufficiently. There is not enough contribution by the Komsomol organizations to legal indoctrination and to the prevention of transgressions among minors.

The law-enforcement organs are restructuring their own work too slowly. Not enough is being done to discover persons who are inclined to commit transgressions. The struggle against plunderers of the people's wealth and against speculators is not being waged everywhere. There are still a great many violations of labor legislation at institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses.

The buro demanded that the Leninskiy Party Raykom take the necessary measures to eradicate crime, drunkenness, to strengthen party, state, labor, and public discipline, to decisively direct the efforts of the primary party organizations and labor groups at preventing transgressions, to create a situation whereby instances of violations of legality and law and order will not be tolerated. The attention of the Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies was drawn to their unsatisfactory utilization of their own powers in the fight against

crime and transgressions. It was proposed that the work of standing commissions and deputies' groups be activated, as well as that of groups of public formations.

Likewise discussed at the bureau session was the question of the work being done by obstetrical institutions as well as those concerned with providing aid to newly born children. It was emphasized that in recent years the material-technical base has been strengthened somewhat, the network of obstetrical and children's treatment and preventive-medical institutions has been expanded, while the number of gynecologists, pediatricians, and middle-level personnel has been increased. There has been an increase in the amount of clinical medical aid to mothers and children during evening hours and on days off from work.

There are, nevertheless, shortcomings and omissions in obstetrical work and in rendering preventive-medical aid to newly born children. This republic's Ministry of Health has not exhibited sufficient persistence in improving the organization of safeguards for the health of mothers and children. The level of their medical service does not measure up to present-day requirements.

The achievements of medical science, along with new effective forms and methods of service, are being introduced too slowly. Certain obstetrical institutions do not meet sanitary-hygienic requirements. Ministries and departments, as well as the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of this republic, are not participating strongly enough in strengthening the material-technical base of this service. The funds which are being allocated for the construction of obstetrical and children's preventive-treatment institutions are not being assimilated in a timely manner. Their provision by medical personnel is too low.

The Bureau of the CPTa Central Committee has demanded that the Collegium of the TASSR Ministry of Health adopt specific measures with regard to improving the activities of the obstetrical institutions and the organizations providing medical aid for newly born and very young children, that they intensify their monitoring controls over the observance of sanitary-hygienic conditions at maternity homes and children's hospitals, along with the provision of a high level of medical services. It has been recognized that we need to improve the training and use, as well as upgrading the skills of, physicians and other specialists working in this field.

Party committees, oblast, city, and rayon ispolkoms of the Councils of People's Deputies have been assigned the task of looking into the obstetrical work and the provision of medical aid to children. They must thoroughly develop and carry out practical measures with regard to strengthening the material-technical base of maternity homes, children's hospitals, and clinics, as well as the complete and on-time assimilation of the capital investments being allocated for the construction of new treatment institutions and the modernization of existing ones.

The Bureau of the CPTa Central Committee discussed personnel work in the Tajik News Agency along with several other problems of this republic's socio-economic development.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

FOOD, AGROINDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS IN TAJIKISTAN REVIEWED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Jan 86 p 1

[TadzhikTA article: "In the CPTa Central Committee"]

[Text] On 16 January the CPTa Central Committee held a conference attended by secretaries of the party obkoms, gor-koms, and raykoms, the deputy chairmen of oblgorrayispol-koms concerned with questions of the APK [agroindustrial complex], the directors and secretaries of the primary party organizations of ministries and departments, enterprises of the processing industry, trade, and public-dining, workers from scientific institutions, responsible officials from the staffs of the CPTa Central Committee and the TaSSR Council of Ministers, as well as representatives of the press. They discussed the tasks of this republic's party, soviet, and economic organs with regard to speeding up the development of the agroindustrial complex's food sectors, increasing the production of foodstuffs, and improving their supply to the population.

The report was delivered by the secretary of the CPTa Central Committee, Kh. N. Nasredinov.

Taking part in the discussion of this report were the following persons: the second secretary of the Leninabad Party Obkom, V. S. Lyapin, the director of Dushanbe's Shirin Confectionery Factory, S. F. Mirozorova, the first deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast Council of People's Deputies, the chairman of Gosagroprom, Yu. Kucharov, worker at the poultry shop of the Leninabad Meat-Packing Combine, T. Abdullayeva, the first deputy chairman of the Kulyab Oblispolkom, the chairman of Gosagroprom, N. Nazarov, the chairman of the Gorno-Badakhshan Oblispolkom, M. A. Abdulvasiyev, the chairman of the Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz [TaSSR Union of Consumers' Societies], A. G. Gazibekov, the first secretary of the Dushanbe Party Gorkom, A. Kh. Khalimov, and others.

The person delivering the report and the other speakers noted that this republic has confidently entered upon the 12th Five-Year Plan. The universal discussion of the pre-congress party documents clearly and convincingly demonstrates the ardent motivation and firm determination of this republic's working people to persistently implement the party's political course, as worked out by the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Self-sacrificing, creative labor is the best support for the party's efforts and the most worthy gift to its regular congress. These days have witnessed a constantly broadening development of socialist competition for universally increasing production efficiency and product quality, the successful implementation of the Food Program--an important part of the party's general course aimed at upgrading the people's prosperity. Likewise aimed at this is the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On Further Improving the Administration of the Agroindustrial Complex."

Based at certain ministries and departments, the union-republic TaSSR State Committee for Agroindustry was formed; it has become the central administrative organ for the republic's APK and bears full responsibility for increasing production, for fulfilling the plans for procuring agricultural products, ensuring their preservation and high-quality processing, as well as significantly broadening the assortment of food items.

It has been given extensive rights, but the demands on it are also great. Its principal task--as stated at the conference--is to make the maximum use of the existing possibilities for increasing production resources, based on the balanced development of all sectors. Likewise provided for is the further integration of agriculture and the processing industry.

It was noted that at the present time the formation of the oblast agroindustrial committees and RAPO's [rayon agroindustrial associations] has basically been completed, along with the recruitment of their personnel, highly skilled and showing initiative. Most of the labor groups engaged in this republic's agroindustry have begun the 12th Five-Year Plan with a specific number of projects in progress. In agriculture the tasks assigned by the last five-year plan have been fulfilled with regard to the procurements of the basic types of agricultural and livestock-raising products. In comparison with the 10th Five-Year Plan, there has been a significant increase in the production of potatoes, vegetables, grapes, meat, milk, and eggs. There have also been increases in the supplying of fruit-and-vegetable products to the All-Union stocks.

On the whole, the processing enterprises of agroindustry have successfully coped with their assigned tasks: there has been an increase in the output of canned fruits and vegetables, grape juice, meat and whole-milk products, non-alcoholic beverages, bakery goods, and other items. The commercial turnover of food items has increased considerably.

Nevertheless, it was noted at the conference, serious shortcomings and omissions do exist. This confronts the party and soviet organs, as well as Gosagroprom, with complicated and important problems, requiring decisions which cannot be postponed. It is necessary to achieve a reduction in the amounts of certain types of food items which are shipped in from other regions, items whose production could be increased within this republic. We must improve the utilization of our own resources, develop subsidiary farms at enterprises and organizations, as well as rendering all manner of aid to private subsidiary farms. Gosagroprom, Gosplan, and the ispolkoms of the local Councils of People's Deputies must take all measures to substantially correct the situation already during the present five-year plan.

It was emphasized at the conference that speeding up the production capacities for processing and storing agricultural products. It is precisely this sphere which has remained the worst bottleneck up to the present time.

In order to improve matters, as was noted, we must speed up the introduction of comprehensive quality-control systems at enterprises. We must also set up an integrated system of product quality control for this republic's Gosagroprom as a whole.

Large reserves for increasing the production of food items lie in a fuller utilization of raw materials and secondary resources, as well as in the introduction of technologies which produce no waste products. There are quite a few shortcomings in supplying food items to the population within the trade system.

However, the Ministry of Trade and the Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz have not taken the necessary measures with regard to improving the activities of their own enterprises. Insufficient use is also being made of the possibilities of the public-dining system.

The conference particularly emphasized the leading role to be played by the primary party organizations in carrying out the plans which have been outlined by the party for this republic's economic and social development. All their activity should be directed at mobilizing working people to carry out the decisions of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as those made by the conferences in the CPSU Central Committee regarding the questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress and the development of the agroindustrial complex's food sectors.

The party committees in the localities as well as the primary party organizations of the agroindustry must intensify their monitoring controls on the fulfillment of economic plans. They have been called upon to improve their work with regard to the selection, deployment, and indoctrination of personnel, as well as monitoring and checking up on the execution of decisions made by the party and the government. Intensifying the demands on personnel must be combined with a concern for their cultural and everyday-living conditions.

On the republic's farms an important campaign is being waged--wintering the public livestock herd. It is important to utilize all existing reserves in order to prevent cattle plague, to achieve increases in the production and sale of livestock products, and to improve their quality.

Now at fever pitch are the preparations for the spring field operations. Organic fertilizers are being hauled out to the fields everywhere, irrigation systems are being cleaned up, work is nearing completion on preparing seeds and repairing equipment; also proceeding apace are the sowing of the early spring crops, the laying out of orchards and vineyards, and the planting of mulberry trees. However, these operations are not being conducted everywhere on the necessary level. But, of course, the fate of the harvest of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, to a considerable extent, is being determined now. Therefore the most important task of all the workers engaged in agroindustry is to carry out springtime field operations at a rapid pace.

The party organizations, along with the managers of farms and agroindustrial enterprises, the trade-union and Komsomol committees, are called upon to mobilize labor groups to increase production efficiency and product quality. We must universally upgrade the social prestige of conscientious, highly productive labor, the mastery of vocational skills, and we must introduce on a broader basis effective methods for organizing and providing incentives for labor, in the first place, the group contract and cost accounting.

The tasks set forth here are responsible ones. Success in solving them will depend, to a large extent, on a creative approach and initiative.

The first secretary of the CPTa Central Committee, K. M. Makhkamov, delivered a speech at the conference.

Participating in the work of this conference were the following members and candidate-members of the Buro of the CPTa Central Committee: I. F. Dedov, A. D. Dadabayev, and Sh. M. Sultanov, the chairman of the TaSSR Council of Ministers, I. Kh. Khayeyev, the first deputy chairman of the TaSSR Council of Ministers, the chairman of this republic's Gosagroprom, A. N. Maksumov, and deputy chairmen of the TaSSR Council of Ministers, R. M. Grishina and M. B. Babayev.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP CC BURO FOCUSES ON MISDEEDS IN COTTON INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 28 March 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 800-word report on a regularly scheduled meeting of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Buro. As part of its agenda, the buro adopted a resolution in which measures to combat "gross violations of state discipline in the procurement and processing of raw cotton in republic cotton mills" are spelled out. The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, party oblast committees, and party oblast executive committees are instructed to determine the extent of culpability on the part of officials of the cotton cleaning industry who are guilty of permitting wastefulness, theft, and the loss of material and financial resources. They are also instructed to take steps to ensure "strict state order" in the cotton cleaning industry and to institute the necessary procedures for conserving material and financial resources, decreasing the loss of raw materials and finished products, and increasing the quality of branch enterprise products. It is also "recommended" that party oblast, rayon, and city committees take decisive measures to increase discipline and order in work collectives at cotton cleaning enterprises.

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CSO: 1830/500

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

UZBEK YOUTH REQUEST MORE KOMSOMOL NEWSPAPERS IN KIOSKS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 3 Dec 85 p 3

[Letter from SamDU (Samarkand State University) students under heading "If More Were Sent Out to Kiosks"]

[Text] We always await the newspaper YOSH LENINCHI with great anticipation. The materials given in it are of great significance in upbringing. In particular, we are pleased that the life of students is being more broadly illuminated. Such materials are the basis for many discussions and debates among students.

Sometimes there are young people who have been unable to subscribe to YOSH LENINCHI. In such cases, we have to get it from kiosks. But for some reason the youth paper is sent to kiosks in small quantities. Also, some like to buy copies to read from kiosks.

We have a request! It would be appropriate if, along with other newspapers, there were sufficient quantities of our favorite paper YOSH LENINCHI also sent out to kiosks.

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CSO: 1836/417

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

LOCAL UZBEK KOMSOMOL SECRETARY ON COUNTERPROPAGANDA WORK

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview by YOSH LENINCHI correspondent N. Orifjonov with Samarkand city Komsomol First Secretary Svetlana Jumatova: "Our Slogan Is Militancy"]

[Excerpts] "Quite a bit of experience has been gathered in the field of counterpropaganda in the city Komsomol committee," began S. Jumatova. "This question has been discussed a number of times at plenums, buro meetings, and in departments. A counter-propaganda group has been formed to exercise centralized direction of the activity of rayon Komsomol committees and primary Komsomol organizations.

"In accordance with a well-thought-out plan of work, discussions and debates are held among young people, and spot checks have been organized of voice recording studios and discotheques to determine musical recordings with a morally base content.

"There is a group of non-staff lecturers operating; it consists of teachers of higher educational institution social science departments, workers of the Intourist oblast department, upper class students of educational institutions, and Komsomol workers.

"Seminars, political club meetings, social-political studies, and young lecturer 10-day work periods are held on counterpropaganda in the city."

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

BURLATSKIY CONTRASTS SOVIET, WESTERN 'PEACE PHILOSOPHY'

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 86 (signed to press 25 Dec 85) pp 56-70

[Article by Fedor Burlatskiy, under rubric "For Peace and the Security of Nations": "Peace Philosophy"]

[Text] Burlatskiy, F. M., doctor of philosophical sciences, professor, head of the Philosophy Department, Institute of Social Sciences, under CPSU Central Committee. Vice-president of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences. Author of works on problems of the theory of politics, political systems, and international relations, including monographs: "Lenin. Gosudarstvo. Politika" [Lenin. State. Politics]; "Sotsiologiya. Politika. Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya" [Sociology. Politics. International Relations]; "Sovremennyy Leviatan (ocherki politicheskoy sotsiologii kapitalizma)" [Modern Leviathan (Essays on the Political Sociology of Capitalism)]; "Zagadka i urok Nikkolo Makiavelli" [Riddle and Lesson of Niccolo Machiavelli]; and others. The article that follows is a revised version of a chapter in the collective monograph "Lenin. Filosofiya. Sovremennost" [Lenin. Philosophy. Modern Life], Moscow, Politizdat, 1985.

V. I. Lenin saw one of the great advantages of socialism in the fact that socialism bears deliverance from wars, bears peace and moral relations to nations. "Socialists," he wrote, "always censured wars among nations as being something barbarous and bestial" (Footnote 1) (V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 26, p 311).

The philosophy of peace is a new phenomenon in political theory, a phenomenon that characterizes the approach taken by the socialist countries and the Communist and workers' parties to problems of international relations. It is a new vision of the goals of world politics and the ways to fight for the peaceful coexistence of the entire variety of modern human societies.

During the age of the scientific-technical revolution, international relations, more than any other sphere of social life, require taking a

complete approach. It would appear to be most fruitful, for studying the new phenomena, to carry out a systems analysis of the entire set of international relations.

We find in the works of Lenin excellent examples of the systems approach to processes of world development, the revolutionary movement, and international relations. Referring directly to the sphere of international relations, he spoke out directly about the "system of states" in which any state actually exists and about the "system of international relations" [Footnote 2] (See: V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.", Vol 42, p 59; Vol 45, p 402).

Unlike the bourgeois sociologists, Marxists understand the systems approach dialectically. This presupposes not only the delimitation of the system and the environment; the computation of the elements that constitute the system; the isolation of the basic variables; the structuralization of the problem; and the definition of the goals and the most effective decisions, but also requires, first of all, the delimitation of the final and intermediate goals; secondly, the viewing of the system as the unity of opposites; and, thirdly, the analysis of its development. From this point of view, international relations act as a specific field where one sees the collision and cooperation, within the confines of a worldwide system, of various forces -- social, political, state, military, economic, and intellectual.

This kind of approach makes it possible to forecast political changes and to exert an effect in a planned manner on the course of world events. By world planning one understands the regulating effect (within various limits) upon the process of international development on a global scale, an effect that is based on the scientific, most objective analysis of the basic tendencies of social reality. With regard to its specific goals, this is the exertion of active effect upon the system of international relations; and the struggle to carry out collective steps to consolidate universal peace. The planned influence upon world politics poses as a task the implementation of one of the forecasts of international development, which development inevitably is possible in many different alternatives, since it depends upon the activity rate of the partners in international relations. Putting it another way, unlike a forecast, which represents a visible prospect in many different alternatives, and unlike fantasy, which describes an imagined prospect, the plan implies a regulatable prospect within a definite time frame.

The complete analysis of the system of international relations makes it possible to define the objective criteria for studying the inner structure of that system. Its skeleton is formed not by the arbitrary intertwinings in the diplomatic sphere, as the bourgeois sociologists feel, but, rather, the more or less stable combinations of foreign-policy value principles and goals that are influenced by economic and social factors, and primarily by the specifics of the social system.

On the basis what criteria can one isolate the subsystems from the overall system of international relations? The chief criterion for isolating the international systems in the modern-day world is the social-class criterion. Within the confines of the overall system of international relations, there

are two basic social-class systems: the socialist and the capitalist states. This kind of division, in general features, reproduces with sufficient completeness the global picture of the placement of forces in present-day world politics. This, obviously, does not mean that this division is completely superimposed onto the total set of foreign-policy groupings that exists at the particular moment.

In addition to the basic international systems -- the social-class systems -- one can also mention others which have the nature of subsystems. They include military-political subsystems (NATO); economic (Common Market); and regional and social-cultural (Latin America). More or less stable, unformulated systems and coalitions arise on the grounds of identical interests and positions with regard to major international problems. An example of this can be provided by the relations among many of the nonaligned states, and also the relations between them and the socialist countries which are carrying out joint political actions to protect the nations against aggression and neocolonialism and to fight for the reinforcement of universal peace.

The military-political and economic subsystems, as well as the informal coalitions, while interacting, as a rule, within the confines of the social-class international systems, at the same time exert an independent influence upon the establishment of the world policy and the international climate. In addition, one frequently observes the arising here of temporary alliances and associations not only a social-class basis, and on a target-oriented international basis. An example of an association of this type was the anti-Hitler coalition of countries with different social systems, which existed during the period of the war against fascism.

From this point of view it would seem to be desirable to make the distinction between homogenous systems, which include states of a single type that are subordinate to a single concept of policy; and heterogeneous systems, which include states which are of different social systems, or that have different strategic goals in foreign policy. In turn, the quantitative characteristic of the participants in the system makes it possible to differentiate between bipolar and multipolar international systems.

Like any other system, the system of international relations has tendencies to self-preservation and development. The former tendency is realized through the formation of a stable equilibrium of forces. As for the tendency to the development of the system of international relations, that tendency is determined by factors of fundamental changes in the area of economics, social relations, science, technology, and military affairs, by the degree of influence that the masses exert upon international relations, etc.

"War," Marx wrote, "achieved developed forms before peace did..." (Footnote 3) (K. Marks [Marks] and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 46, Part I, p 46). Therefore the science of war arose and received its development considerably earlier than the science of peace. And it is only under the present-day conditions that the specific tasks of guaranteeing universal security have led to the creation of an independent scientific direction -- research on the problems of peace. The topics that are developed by that direction are simultaneously of a theoretical and applied nature. This interdisciplinary

direction uses the achievements of history, psychology, biology, anthropology, law, sociology, and mathematics in order to analyze the reasons for the arising of war and in order to develop practical steps to maintain the peace.

The systems approach to world politics presupposes the refinement of the very concept of "peace." It is well known that in political literature it is customary to speak about peace between states, peace between nations, peace between social groups and individuals, etc. Consequently, the concept of "peace" can be included (together with such concepts as "politics," "authority," and others) in the category of polysemantic concepts. Analyzing the prospects for carrying out the Peace Program that has been advanced by the CPSU, we have in mind a universal peace, which is understood by us as something that belongs to mankind as a whole, as an absolute value, unlike the relative values that are of importance for individual states, nations, and social groups. The creation of thermonuclear weapons has raised the problems of the preservation of universal peace and the prevention of a catastrophic conflict to the level of value number one in any hierarchy of international values, irrespective of the point from which the reading is being taken (Footnote 4) (The delimitation of absolute and relative values that has been carried out by us is not identical to the ideas of researchers who propose the delimitation of values into institutionalized one (which, in one way or another, are linked with structures, systems, and institutions) and universal ones (which evolve from the biological and psychological nature of man). (See: I. W. Burton, "Universal Values and World Politics," INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, Vol 24, 1969.) This delimitation has roots going far back to the theory of man's natural rights, a theory that was substantiated in J. J. Rousseau's "The Social Contract," and it has the same weaknesses, inasmuch as natural (universal) rights or values cannot fail to feel the effect of social institutions and of culture.) The prevention of a new world war acts objectively as the chief goal of world politics in the last third of the twentieth century, when science and technology are demonstrating their grandeur and their dangers.

What has been stated above does not, in any way, mean that all the forms of peace have a relative or absolute value. When it is a matter of peace between the dominating and the oppressed nations, between the oppressing and dependent states, it is fitting to make the division into a just and an unjust peace, since the oppressed states, nations, and classes, have the right, by revolutionary means, to overthrow the dominance being exerted on them. The rejection of or abstinence from revolutionary social violation is not always a blessing, and, consequently, it is by no means every kind of peace that represents the goal of a national policy. Therefore, peoples reject the attempts to equate the struggle for national independent and against terroristic regimes with the manifestations of terrorism. These are attempts to disarm morally the national-liberation movement, to compromise it in the eyes of the masses.

The comparison of a worldwide thermonuclear war with any other wars in the past reveals more differences than similarities, and provides justification for asserting that a worldwide thermonuclear war, if such should break out, would represent a qualitatively new phenomenon from various points of view -- military, ecological, social, economic, political, and moral. That war would

know no geographical boundaries, and would leave not a single country untouched. The destruction of the focuses in economic life would lead to the breakdown of the ties among production, sales, and consumption, and would bring millions of people to the brink of starvation. That war would mean the fundamental breakdown of the forms of social life that have developed: the downfall of traditional institutions, the breakdown of the operation of the state mechanisms, relations in production, and the customary ties among individuals.

And yet the analysis of the mechanism of the arising of war and the structure of international relations in non-Marxist science, for the most part, remains rather frequently at the level of the preatomic strategy. The reasons for this lie in the political reality itself, where the traditional mechanisms of international politics continue to operate in the previous manner, as they did during the preatomic era.

The greatest danger today is represented by the thermonuclear arms race. This process has two tendencies: the progressive accumulation of nuclear weapons, and the intensification of their striking power; and the further proliferation of those weapons, and the attempts of the Pentagon to carry the arms race out into space. The latter, to a certain degree, is lessened by the Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty, which the overwhelming majority of countries in the world have signed. However, the danger remains, and the aggravation of the tension in a particular region of the world can, sooner or later, result in the attempt by a particular country to join the "atomic club," and the technical creation of those weapons becomes generally accessible.

Nor can one disregard the danger of the escalation of the world conflict as a result of the most varied reasons. These include the accidental arising of a war; the aggravation of the political crisis; being drawn into a global conflict on the basis of a regional war; the appearance of extremist (fascist-type) governments that are capable of carrying out irrational acts; etc.

The next danger is the legalization of wars with the use of conventional weapons, which wars can develop into World War III. Recent years have been typified by the attempts by imperialism to make local wars customary for mankind, and to create the impression that they cannot provoke a thermonuclear conflict.

There is yet another danger -- the social-psychological passivity of a definite part of the population in the capitalist countries in questions of lessening the arms races and preventing a worldwide nuclear conflict.

At the same time it must be noted that at the present time, in the developed capitalist countries, a new sociopolitical and ideological situation is being created: millions of people are beginning to come out actively in favor of peace and the ending of the arms race, and are exerting a considerable pressure upon the governments and parliaments in their countries. The participants in this movement include representatives of the most varied classes and segments of the population: workers and scientists, students and employees, intellectuals and retirees. An active role in developing various

forms of the struggle for peace and in organizing the antiwar movement is played by the Communist parties.

Socialism and its ideology -- Marxism-Leninism -- for the first time bring about a fundamental change in the attitude to questions of war and peace. We not only conduct in practice a policy of peace among nations, but also formulate, develop, and propagandize a philosophy of peace, which philosophy is increasingly winning minds throughout the world. Our basic principle is: if you want peace, then fight for peace, since it is only the unceasing struggle against militarism, only the unification of all the peace-loving nations, states, and movements, that can keep mankind secure against the nuclear catastrophe.

The material factors and guarantees of the reinforcement of the peace are of special importance. "Even the most superficial observer," Marx wrote, "must admit that at a time when the prospects for peace are limited to the sphere of negotiations, the prospects for war, on the contrary, rely upon the material factors" (Footnote 5) (K. Marks, F. Engels, "Soch.", Vol 13, p 287). During the era of the unlimited dominance of imperialism, the sole guarantee of peace was the organized, conscious movement of the working class. In our era a factor that has become a material factor for peace is the economic, military-political, military, and ideological might of the socialist countries, might that is placed at the service of the peace policy, the might of the entire working class and the liberation movement, and all the peace-loving nations, movements, and countries on the earth.

On what is our peace philosophy, the conviction of the Communists that it is possible to preserve peace on earth, based?

First, upon the majestic and noble goals and values of the working class: the words "labor" and "peace" have been fused eternally onto the banner of communism; secondly, on a sober analysis of the present-day status of the forces on the international arena, on approximate military parity, which not only makes the task of preventing a world war desirable, but also feasible; and, thirdly, on the understanding of the nature of thermonuclear war and its catastrophic consequences for mankind as a whole. It is based, finally, on the conviction that, for socialism to be victorious on a world scale, war is not necessary. We believe and we know that the victory of socialism is inevitably and it will be the completely natural result of world history, the class struggle, and revolution deep within capitalist society itself.

The revolution in science and technology and in military affairs, and social revolutions, carry out fundamental changes in the status and awareness of nations and simultaneously raise problems which can be resolved only by the joint efforts of the entire worldwide community of nations, irrespective of the nature of the social systems to which they belong. These problems have been given the name of global problems or problems that pertain to mankind as a whole. The basic criteria for global problems are: 1) the fact that they affect the fate of mankind as a whole; 2) the fact that they can be effectively resolved only by the joint efforts of mankind as a whole or at least its overwhelming majority.

One could also state that the dialectics of the world development in our era has been characterized by a new historic contradiction -- the contradiction of modern civilization as a whole. That contradiction consists in the fact that the scientific-technical revolution, in a certain sense, has considerably outdistanced the social revolutions. It has found a world split into two systems. And whereas one system -- socialism -- is inseparably linked with peace and progress, the other -- capitalism -- carries within itself a source of regression and wars. This situation has given rise to severe, and in definite instances, dramatic consequences, inasmuch as human society as a single whole has proven to be unprepared for the intelligent, just, and humanitarian application of the achievements of science and technology, of production and information.

The dialectics of war and peace in our era lies in the fact that imperialism can no longer decide by itself the problem of war, and socialism can not yet resolve by itself the problem of peace. Unfortunately, the problem of preventing a worldwide thermonuclear war depends not only upon us. But we cannot postpone that problem until socialism has been victorious on the earth. It must be resolved under the present-day conditions -- the conditions of the confrontation and cooperation between the two world systems -- using the created balance of forces as a factor for peace and peaceful coexistence.

A substantial peculiarity of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft of which was approved at the October 1985 Plenum of our party's Central Committee, is the fact that this document proceeds from an analysis of the present-day international relations as a world system and integrates the problems of world politics in decisions in which all the nations on the earth have a self-interest. This approach also found its expression in the evaluation of specific situations in the future prospect that is being forecast, and in the description of the prerequisites for the reinforcement of universal peace.

In his report at the Plenum, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee remarked, "The Central Committee's Politburo feels that the new edition of the Program... is an integral expression of our conception of the establishment of peace on earth, social progress, and the national liberation of nations. It contains a formulation of the fundamental principles of our policy, or, I might say, its chief supports, which remain unshakable. At the same time, the Program demonstrates the breadth of our party's approach to international affairs, its ability promptly to take into consideration the changes in the situation, to look without prejudice into the face of reality, to evaluate objectively what is occurring, and to react flexibly to the demands of the moment" (Footnote 6) (PRAVDA, 16 October 1985).

In this regard a number of important questions of political theory arise. The chief and principal one is: in what direction is the entire system of international relations developing, how is the correlation of world forces changing, and what can be done for the more effective struggle against the threat of a thermonuclear war.

The documents of the CPSU provide us with a model of the dialectical analysis of the increasingly complicated system of international relations. The main

routes in the development of that system are defined primarily by the struggle between the two social worlds -- the socialist and the capitalist. Also, an increasingly independent and not infrequently contradictory role is being played by the countries that have been liberated from colonial dependence.

The modern world is a field of acute economic, social, political, and ideological contradictions. Never before has the confrontation between the social and political giants, who have the latest weapons of mass destruction at their disposal, been so impressive or fearful. The struggle between opposites, the contradictions on the international arena, constitute the chief and very apparent peculiarity of life at the present-day stage in the history of mankind. However, it is necessary to see not only the nature of the opposite principles, but also the nature of the unity of mankind, and to analyze the possibility of cooperation between the various forces, taking into consideration their largely opposite strivings.

The social contradictions on the world arena do not exclude political agreements and compromises. We have been reminded about this by the experience of the anti-Hitler coalition, which united countries with opposing systems. This has also been attested by the success of the detente during the 1970's. Despite the contradictions, the cooperation in such spheres as economics, science, technology, culture, and communications will expand and deepen. Economic interest, the very essence of the economic competition between the two world systems, and the striving to demonstrate superiority in the field of social relations serve as that factor which encourages economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and political ties between them.

Complicated dialectical processes are occurring in the sphere of international relations within the confines of the capitalist system. We have in mind the growing contradictions among the three leading centers of the economic might in the capitalist countries -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Although these contradictions in the capitalist system retreat into the background in the face of the basic contradictions of our era, nevertheless the peace-loving forces are able to use those contradictions, particularly one that is sensed with special force -- the objective self-interestedness of the West European countries in preserving the detente and in developing cooperation with the socialist countries.

Processes which are by no means simple or rectilinear are also occurring in the interrelationships among the countries within the confines of the worldwide system of socialism. As a whole the world of real socialism is characterized by the increasingly stronger unity and cooperation among the countries that are part of the socialist community. Herein lies the source of its growing influence in favor of peace and progress. One can speak about at least two types of contradictions in the development of the socialist world. The first -- the basic and chief ones -- are the objective contradictions, which encourage its development, the growth contradictions that act as the source of its motivating forces. The other type of contradictions are those which serve as the source of difficulties, hindrances, and even conflicts and crisis situations. This type of contradiction is frequently linked with the unsurmounted bourgeois or even semifeudal past or with the influence of the surrounding environment presented by foreign capitalism.

Reactionary circles in the West put their emphasis in their anti-detente policy on the deepening of the difficulties and contradictions of the socialist world. Moreover, they employ all means -- the arms race, economic pressure, and political blackmail -- in the attempt to create difficulties for the development of the socialist countries. One must not underestimate the negative and deforming influence of the capitalist world, which still has at its disposal a tremendous economic and military might and international influence.

In the socialist world there currently exist not only countries with a high level of industrial development, but also countries with a medium or even low level of industrialization. Naturally, the countries that have an insufficiently developed industrial base, productive forces, and culture, encounter especially serious obstacles and problems along their path. One cannot not fail to see the large differentiation with respect to the stages at which the countries in the socialist world are located: at a time when some of them have entered or are entering the stage of developed socialism, others are at the initial stage of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism. Certain problems in various socialist countries are engendered by errors and miscalculations in policy, and by shortcomings in planning. And when the errors are aggravated by the aggressive actions of forces within the country that are hostile to socialism, or by the subversive actions of imperialism, an acute political crisis can occur, as actually happened in Poland.

The growing role of the liberated countries manifests itself in a complicated and frequently contradictory way on the world arena. We have not adopted the term "the Third World," inasmuch as the liberated countries frequently are closely associated with one of the two basic world systems. But there is no doubt that these countries also have their own specific goals and interests, and this finds its expression in the struggle for a new economic order, for the resolution of the "North-South" problem, and also in the nonalignment policy to which practically the majority of the developing countries adhere. Some of these problems are of a nature that pertains to mankind as a whole, whereas others reflect the interests of individual countries and regions. A dangerous tendency consists in the formation in those regions of new centers of economic and military might which are also capable of receiving access to nuclear weapons.

As M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the October 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the new edition of the party's Program contains a sufficiently complete reflection of the basic tendencies of world development. "They are the further reinforcement of the positions of real socialism; the increase in its authority and influence; the increase in the role of the masses of the people which have been speaking out in favor of the renovation of life on just principles; they are the buildup of the counteraction to the positive changes in the world on the part of the reactionary, aggressive forces of imperialism; they are the reinforcement of the peace potential that unites the countries of socialism, the international workers' and Communist movement, dozens of young independent countries, and the broad antiwar democratic movements. It is precisely their interaction that determines the general direction of world development during our era.

"We all can see that, in the policy of the largest capitalist powers, a very dangerous list has developed. The passage of time and the practical actions of imperialism, especially American imperialism, reveal in an increasingly obvious way the essence of that policy: social revenge on the basis of the attainment of military superiority over socialism; the use of force to suppress the progressive, liberation movements; and the maintenance of international tension on a level that would justify the creation of newer and newer types of mass destruction weapons and the militarization of space."

Wherein lies the cause of the detente crisis? How does this correlate with the basic contradictions in the modern world?

It is obvious for us that the direct responsibility for the detente crisis and for the sharp aggravation of the international situation lies on the ruling circles of the United States. But how does one explain the turning away from detente to anti-detente in the United States itself? This is a complicated question, but there is no doubt that the reason for the turning away should be sought not only in the subjective factors, particularly in the advent to power of the neoconservatives: this advent to power has its own logic. It would seem that the reasons should be sought in the crisis of American geopolitics, a crisis which is intertwined with the crisis in the domestic economy, thus forming a single tangle that is difficult to unravel.

In addition, another factor that is of no small importance is the deepening of the contradictions within the world system of capitalism. In the 1970's one began observing a fall in the share of American might within the framework of Western alliances, and that has been causing no small amount of irritation and unrest in the United States. By 1979 the Common Market countries got ahead of the United States in the production of gross national product, and in a number of directions in economic development Japan began to get ahead of the United States. Of course, the United States incomparably surpasses its allies in military might, but the leadership of the United States (at least in the previous authoritarian forms) within the confines of the Western alliances is increasingly subject to doubt in the developed capitalist countries themselves. Finally, still another reason for the crisis in Washington's policy is linked with the aggravation of the contradictions between imperialism and the liberated countries.

This crisis, onto which an economic recession, inflation, and the increase in unemployment within the country have been superimposed, has stunned the American ruling circles. However, the conclusion that was made was an absolutely false one: build up the military might and thus attempt to restore the political influence in the world. What does that mean? Does it mean that the White House, striving for military superiority over the USSR and proclaiming doctrines of a "limited nuclear war" and the "first strike," is planning within the foreseeable future to begin a nuclear war? It is difficult to believe that the ruling circles in the United States do not understand that that war would mean suicide for their country. Rather, one should assume that they want, at least for the time being, to win a war without a war, to force upon the USSR an arms race that is beyond its

capability, to win that race, and to carry out its own line from a position of strength.

In addition, they would like not only to intensify their pressure upon the socialist countries, but also to reinforce their leadership in the Western countries, especially those upon which the energy resources of the United States depend. But are we really to believe that it is not obvious that it is impossible by this method to change either the balance of the military forces between the USSR and the United States, or the correlation of economic forces between the United States and its allies? This is utopia, which the creators of the "muscle policy" in Washington themselves are guessing about.

A second important problem of political theory pertains to the combination of the class approach and the universal-humanity approach to the questions of war and peace. Our class philosophy of peace is simultaneously a philosophy of social progress. Nations primarily want a reliable, guaranteed, irreversible peace. But they also think about what kind of peace that preserved peace will be -- just and democratic, or unjust and oppressive. The social status quo is impossible, just as it is impossible to stop human progress either by edict or by agreement. Herein lies one of the real contradictions of modern life. Universal peace, but not universal conciliation. Universal peace, which precludes wars between countries as a means of attaining goals of social reorganization, but which preserves a field for the class struggle within the antagonistic society, for social revolutions and national liberation.

However, our philosophy of peace is also, simultaneously, a philosophy of goals for mankind as a whole. We do not oppose to the formula that is popular among the Western reactionaries -- "Better dead than red" -- the formula "Better dead than white." We are convinced that this dilemma does not exist. Universal peace is a universal principle of relations among countries. The class struggle is a universal principle of relations between oppressors and the oppressed. There is nothing more important than universal peace, but peace is a value which goes hand in hand with social progress.

There exist two opposite class approaches also to the question of the international consequences of the nuclear weapons race. In the West at one time a point of view that became widespread was the one in accordance with which the arms race and the improvement of mass destruction weapons would make a universal war so inconceivable that the threat of that war, in and of itself, would be nullified. Inclining to that position are certain representatives of the military-industrial complex in the United States and other countries in the West. But the dialectics of nuclear weapons and the arms race is directly the opposite of that.

As long ago as the nineteenth century, Engels expressed the hypothesis that the time might come when the progress of military technology would make war unthinkable (Footnote 7) (See K. Marks, F. Engels, "Soch.", Vol 21, p 361). Similar statements can also be found in the works of Lenin (Footnote 8) (See V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.", Vol 36, p 396). However, it was also clear for them that this one factor alone could not lead to universal peace. Actually, if simply one system existed on the earth -- the capitalist system -- and if an opposing system -- the socialist system -- and its peace policy

did not exist, then mankind would have been drawn into a nuclear conflict long ago. The economic and political crises of capitalism, the advent to power of adventurist fascist-type groupings in various countries, the escalation of local conflicts, and, finally, accidents and errors would have led to a thermonuclear conflict if there had not been the powerful counteraction by the socialist countries.

The Soviet Union has never proceeded from the hypothesis that lasting peace can be guaranteed only by military force and a policy that rests upon it. This policy would have led not to peace, but to the arms race, confrontation, and, in the final analysis, to war. It is precisely for that reason that the CPSU and the Soviet state have been defending so purposefully the principles of peaceful coexistence, and have been following so unswervingly the course of peace and international cooperation.

It is precisely with that line that we link the decisive importance of the chief, most universal, most all-encompassing factor of peace -- the superiority of the social and political forces of peace over the forces of war. However, one should not simplify the matter. We are dealing not only with the correlation of the military-political forces of socialism and imperialism. We are also dealing with factors that exert an influence upon the approach to that problem within the confines of capitalism and especially in the developing countries. The growing effect of the working class, the intellectual class (both of which, for the most part, have spoken out against a thermonuclear war), and the national-liberation movement; the influence of world public opinion; and the struggle being waged by the realistic forces against the extremists within the ruling circles in the West -- all this has created a situation which has made practically impossible the making of the decision to unleash a thermonuclear war.

With the atomic bomb and national security, we have seen the occurrence of that which described at one time by Lenin, when he was differentiating between political arithmetic and political algebra. Before the atomic bomb stands a tremendous minus sign. More bombs mean not more security, but less security; not less of a threat, but more of a threat for the United States, the USSR, other countries and nations, and for mankind as a whole.

"Atomic security" is a senseless concept. Not a single one of the sides, by means of thermonuclear weapons, can guarantee the security of their nations, their achievements in industry and culture. Irrespective of the first strike, every side has at its disposal the opportunity, by means of a counterstrike, to practically annihilate the basic center of the opponent's life and culture. Nuclear power on one side automatically encourages the increase of nuclear power on the other side. Inasmuch as that power is exclusively destructive and inasmuch as it is totally destructive, it automatically intensifies the danger for both sides, and for the population of the entire world.

That is the dialectics of thermonuclear weapons, dialectics that is insufficiently understandable by commonplace consciousness and traditional thinking.

The greatest threat to peace today is the penetration of weapons into space. This is capable of destroying the fragile foundation on which security in Europe and throughout the world has been based for the past quarter of a century. In the West the concept of containment was considered to be this foundation. Currently the attempt is being made to oppose to that concept some kind of doctrine of "defense" against missile weapons, a concept to the effect that it is possible to create an "impenetrable shield" by using a laser, quantum energy, or other means that are also placed in space.

It is completely obvious that if the deployment of striking space arms in inner space occurs, that will have the most pernicious consequences for the entire progress of arms limitation. New hundreds of billions of dollars will be spent, new types of weapons with completely unprecedented consequences will be created, but the security vectors will dash toward zero, there will be a destabilization of the military balance, and fears and mutual suspicion will increase. And who knows, perhaps then some madman will actually decide to throw onto the map the die that will decide the fate of all mankind...

What, then, is the constructive alternative to the system of balancing the growing arms, which alternative is capable of guaranteeing the preservation of universal peace? This alternative is planned universal peace, that is, that condition when all the countries, or most of them, carry out joint or parallel purposeful actions leading to the prevention of a worldwide thermonuclear war, to gradual disarmament, to the complete banning of the production and use of nuclear weapons, in other words, to true peaceful coexistence on the principles of equality and security. The arising of this international condition must be preceded by the changeover from passive universal peace to active peace, which develops into a planned peace. Obviously, we have in mind the ideal model, the carrying out of which will occupy a prolonged historical period. But the very advancement of the idea of universal peace even now is intensifying the influence exerted by socialism upon all the antiwar movements in the world, and upon the reinforcement of the positions of the progressive forces.

A fundamental question in present-day world develop is, finally, the question of the relations between East and West. It is fitting nowadays to think a bit not only about current problems, but also about certain fundamental principles on which it will certainly be necessary to build the relations between the countries of socialism and capitalism during the Nuclear Age.

Not too long ago M. S. Gorbachev expressed the idea of civilized relations on the world arena. What volume of principles, norms, and practical actions lies behind that? In other words, what is the "ideal model" of "East-West" relations?

Civilized relations are a synonym for active peaceful coexistence, because negative or passive coexistence in general occurred even during the Cold War period. Moreover, it would seem that civilized relations represent a step forward also as compared with the lessening of international tension. We are speaking, probably, about that stage in peaceful coexistence that inherits the best from the detente and that means considerable movement forward along the

path of joint actions that are aimed at the elimination of the threat of nuclear annihilation. I emphasize: specifically joint, rather than separate actions by the national states or alliances. The final goal of civilized relations is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. When we achieved military parity, it became obvious even to our opponents that these weapons are inapplicable and, consequently, are militarily senseless. Of course, nuclear weapons currently act as a means of deterrence. But who has proven that conventional arms are incapable of fulfilling that function?

Both sides -- East and West -- have already undertaken efforts to formulate some kind of code of behavior under conditions of the Nuclear Age. And documents that represent special value are the documents of the 1970's, primarily "Osnovy vzaimootnosheniy mezhdu SSSR i SShA" [Principles of Interrelationships Between the USSR and the United States].

The condition of planned peace is based on a realistic forecast of the preservation of the ideological and political struggle between the two world systems. It means only that the actions that lead to a worldwide thermonuclear war, to the resolution of conflicts by the use of military means, are taken out of parentheses and become legally banned and completely impractical.

In calling for a planned peace, we, obviously, are well aware of the entire complexity of this task, because we are dealing with political, economic, and social planning on the scale of the entire human race. As of today, only individual countries and nations, primarily the nations in the socialist countries, have acquired the experience of economic and social planning. It is easy to imagine how much more complicated the job becomes at the level of humanity as a whole, when it is necessary to coordinate the interests and views, the needs and goals of countries that are part of opposite social systems, countries that are extremely different with regard to the level of their industrial development. The economic, social, and political crises which periodically erupt in various parts of the world, the domestic social conflicts in the capitalist countries, and a number of other factors create an extremely complicated background for carrying out actions to prevent the dangers that are hanging over mankind, and to resolve its overall problems. And the idea of the planning of universal peace consists by no means in convincing people that it is easy to take this approach, but, rather, in demonstrating its vital necessity, in proving the impossibility of resolving problems pertaining to mankind as a whole by using a different method, by using the means of national state planning or intragovernmental decisions.

The scientific-technical revolution has led mankind to the line where it can save itself and guarantee its progress only by resolving, by means of common efforts, the old and new key problems that affect mankind as a whole.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

INTERNATIONALISM, ROLE OF NATIONALITIES IN PARTY DEFENDED

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[Article by A.F. Ivanov, candidate of historical sciences, and V.A. Pshenichnov, candidate of historical sciences, docent: "Criticism of Bourgeois Falsifications of the Principle of Internationalism in Party Building"]

[Text] The entire historical path of the CPSU and the entire content of its revolutionary-transforming activity testify to the internationalist character of our party. Proletarian internationalism as one of the fundamental principles of party building has been and remains a source of the vital strength and revolutionary energy of the CPSU. The CPSU's indestructible devotion to the Bolshevik principles of party building, as worked out by Lenin and tested by practice, and consolidated and developed in the new edition of the Party Program and the changes to the Party Rules, was firmly stated in the CPSU Central Committee Political report presented to the 27th CPSU Congress by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade M.S. Gorbachev. [1]

It is precisely proletarian internationalism in CPSU building and activity that is one of the main objects of falsification by bourgeois ideologues. Trying to distort its true internationalist cast, ideological enemies thus also reckon to besmirch the entire multifaceted activity of the party, discredit a basic principle of the international workers' and communist movement, disparage and cast a slur on the worldwide-historic significance of CPSU experience in building the new society, and in the final analysis, turn people from socialism. This is why one important task for the social sciences has been and remains the struggle against bourgeois and reformist ideology and revisionism and dogmatism.

Over the last decade Soviet historians and social scientists have noticeably stepped up criticism of bourgeois and revisionist falsifications of the ideological and organizational bases of the CPSU and the Leninist principles of party building. [2] Notwithstanding, attempts to distort realization of the principle of internationalism in the sphere of intraparty relations and in the field of party building have still not been fittingly rebuffed in the party-history literature.

In this article the authors set as their goal a critical analysis of certain trends in present-day bourgeois falsifications of the principle of proletarian internationalism in party building, in particular attempts to distort the very substance of this principle and its social and ideological bases and its embodiment in the organizational structure and makeup of the CPSU, and the disclosure of their ideological-political essence and the fallaciousness of the methodology.

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In the unceasing attacks on proletarian internationalism the main efforts of the bourgeois ideologues often amount to depicting this principle of the workers' and communist movement as some artificial invention of Marxism, a utilitarian slogan, a "tactical ruse" used by communists to gain and hold political power. [3] Thus, not only the sources but also the essence of this principle of revolutionary struggle by the working class are grossly distorted in order to disarm the workers' movement ideologically and organizationally.

Proletarian internationalism, however, is not an abstract idea; it emerged and was developed along with the emergence and growth of the proletarian revolutionary movement. The internationalism of the working class has a real foundation and is itself an objective historical category.

The original founders of Marxism-Leninism convincingly showed that the class struggle of the proletariat against the economic and political domination of the bourgeoisie is international in terms of its essential nature, that "the emancipation of labor is not a local or national problem but a social problem occurring in all countries." [4] Revealing the sources of proletarian internationalism, F. Engels wrote that "the proletariat in all countries has the same interests and the same enemy and engages in exactly the same struggle; by their very nature the proletarian masses are free from national prejudice and their entire spiritual development and their movement are essentially humanistic and antinationalist. Only the proletariat is capable of breaking down national isolation; only an awakening proletariat can establish brotherhood between different nations." [5]

Internationalism is an objective law-governed pattern in the class struggle by the proletariat, a social-historical characteristic of this class, inherent in it because of its very nature, origin and place within the system of social production, and also because of the worldwide-historic mission assigned to it, namely the revolutionary transformation of capitalist society into communist society. Having revealed this and clarified the sources and theoretically substantiated the essential nature of proletarian internationalism, Marx and Engels thus defined one of the most important categories in the scientific world outlook of the working class, a category that is a theoretical, political and organizational principle of the revolutionary workers' and communist movement. They showed the importance of proletarian internationalism as a powerful weapon in the struggle to achieve the ultimate goals of the working class, namely, the triumph of communism. "We shall achieve the great goal toward which we strive," Karl Marx wrote, "if we firmly consolidate this vivifying principle in all workers in all countries." [6]

Consequently, proletarian internationalism is not the fruit of some subjective fancy or simply a tactical slogan, which is how the enemies of communism try to depict it. Since it is the strictly scientific expression of the objective needs of the class struggle by the proletariat, and together with the proletariat all workers, this principle determines the strategic conditions for success in this struggle.

The desire of bourgeois ideologues to distort the essential nature of proletarian internationalism is also seen in their attempts to strip it of its class basis and emasculate its social-political purposefulness. Putting forward the concept of "the multiplicity of versions of internationalism" they try to put the bourgeoisie on an equal footing with the proletariat as its bearer and a supporter of the liquidation of national inequality. "Right from the moment of its inception," asserts the bourgeois sociologist M. Molnar, "internationalism has been split into two dominant directions, namely bourgeois internationalism and proletarian internationalism." [7]

The scientific unsoundness of this kind of interpretation of the principle of internationalism lies in the deliberate attempts to dilute proletarian internationalism within the framework of broader and abstract categories such as, for example, the international division of labor and cooperation. Asserting that under present-day conditions they have become a phenomenon common to the different strata and professions--workers, entrepreneurs, scientists, figures in the arts, students and so forth--the bourgeois ideologues deliberately conceal the class and political aims of these processes and their different and sometimes diametrically opposed results and consequences.

And the attempts to impart to internationalism some cosmopolitan aspiration on the part of the monopoly bourgeoisie and the preaching by its ideologues, such as R. Aron, Z. Brzezinski, H. Hirschfeld, H. Morgenthau, W. Rostow and others, of the idea of the "obsolescence of nations" and appeals to abandon national sovereignty and create national political formations, are an obvious forgery. In reality, however, this cosmopolitanism of the bourgeoisie is ideological camouflage for national imperialists domination, the other side of the coin of bourgeois nationalism. [8]

Essentially those authors who make reference to the growing scale of the world revolutionary process and the expansion of the social and political makeup of its participants are also guilty of the epistemological error inherent in the concept of "the multiplicity of the versions of internationalism" when they assert that proletarian internationalism has supposedly become somehow unreal and inadequate and that it should be replaced by a "new internationalism" that would make it possible to embrace all the various forces fighting to renew the world. And they incorrectly limit the effect of proletarian internationalism only to the sphere of the class struggle for socialism while international proletarian solidarity is regarded merely as the relations between proletariats or communists. Those who advocate the "new internationalism" offer nothing new. In their "theory," what distinguishes it from proletarian internationalism is the desire to define the nature of this principle divorced from its main social bearer, without consideration of the class purposefulness and ultimate results of actions taken in solidarity, but proceeding merely

from the "scales of the movement." which in the final analysis is an ideological concession to the petty bourgeois and bourgeois-liberal allies of the working class in the anti-imperialist struggle.

In this connection, at the Prague international symposium of communists dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the 7th Comintern Congress it was noted that "within the communist movement no one doubts the fruitfulness and practical advisability of general democratic solidarity." [9] Proletarian internationalism has been and is seen in the revolutionary struggle of the working class headed by its communist vanguard for both socialist and general democratic goals that are organically interlinked. Those participating in the conference of central committee secretaries of communist and workers' parties from the socialist states, which took place 19 and 20 December 1985 in Bucharest, also confirmed the determination of their own parties and countries to cooperate closely with other states in the world, with communist and workers' parties and socialist and social-democrat parties, with antiwar movements of various political, social, ideological and religious natures, and with all peace-loving and realistically thinking forces in the matter of halting the arms race, eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth, preventing the militarization of space, and establishing a climate of security, mutual trust and broad international cooperation. [10]

Marxist-Leninists do not consider that enlarging the scales of the world revolutionary process and the increasingly active participation of representatives of the various social strata in the movement for international solidarity means that proletarian internationalism as an expression primarily of the objective unity of interests in the international workers' movement loses its own significance and class nature. As K.H. Schroeder, German Communist Party Presidium and Secretariat Board member, has written, "For whoever thinks that proletarian internationalism is now 'out of touch with the times' we beg permission to ask the question of whether the objective basis for this leading principle of the international workers' movement has also vanished. Does not the international working class still oppose the common enemy of international capital? Or perhaps the class struggle has lost its international character? It is extremely difficult to deny this." [11]

All experience gained in the development of the world revolutionary process testifies not to a watering down of the demands of proletarian internationalism within broader political concepts and slogans, not to some contraction of the sphere of its action but, on the contrary, to the growing role and significance of this principle under present-day conditions, and to its fuller application. R. Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, emphasizes that "for us, proletarian internationalism has been and remains an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action. It offers reliable political points of reference and makes it possible to find the correct approach to domestic and international problems. And how, if not thanks to the consistent internationalism, solidarity and unity of the communist movement, has it become such an influential political force of the age and a decisive factor in the world revolutionary process?" [12]

In our time proletarian internationalism not only determines the relations between dozens of communists and workers' parties as it acts as a fundamental principle of their building and activity, but is also an international-legal standard in the mutual relations between the countries of the socialist community, and it cements the alliance of the main revolutionary forces of the present time. Under conditions in which imperialist circles in various countries closely coordinate their actions against socialism and all democratic forces and try to set one communist party against the next, the importance of proletarian internationalism and of the comradely solidarity of communists is growing steadily.

The enemies of socialism and the bourgeois ideologues are well aware that the main weapon of the working class and its allies in the struggle for power and to build a new social order is strong and cohesive and truly internationalist organization. Along with distortion of the ideological foundations of proletarian internationalism and its sociopolitical essence, they therefore expend considerable effort on discrediting the internationalist nature of the building of the proletarian party embodied in the organizational structure of the CPSU--the leading party in the world's first socialist state and an integral part of the international communist movement; a party united on the basis of the ideals of socialism within the friendly family of the more than 100 nations and nationalities in the country.

Here, the aim of the falsifiers is to depict our party as a narrow-national political force that supposedly exercises dominion over the non-Russian peoples. One of the most well-known of the "Sovietologists" in the FRG, B. Meissner, openly and unambiguously set forth the quiddity of this kind of interpretation when he stated that "the CPSU is the party of the Great Russians, which first and foremost takes into account the interests of the Russian nation, the interests of the Ukrainians and Belorussians to a much lesser extent, and the interests of the non-Russian even less than that." [13] And the "proof" of this evil invention is ultimately the falsification of the internationalist principles employed in the organizational structure of the CPSU.

The bourgeois "Sovietologists" deliberately distort the essential nature of internationalism in organizational matters, depicting it as a bureaucratic centralism that denies any kind of democracy, while federalism, which is repudiated by the Leninist party, is regarded as a manifestation of intraparty democracy and the realization of equal representation for the interests of the different nationalities in the organization of the workers' movement. [14].

The methodological unsoundness of these kinds of interpretation lies in the metaphysical approach to interpretation of the organizational principles of the revolutionary party of the working class, for just as at one time the Mensheviks and members of the Bund [the Jewish social-democratic union at the turn of the 20th century--ed] faced the dilemma of the "question of democratic structure or, contrariwise, centralism" in party building [15], so for present-day bourgeois ideologues, centralism and democracy are "obviously incompatible concepts." [16] The contrasting of these concepts and the absolutizing of the structural-organizational approach permeate the entire

system used by bourgeois political science to analyze political parties and are aimed at emasculating their class character. [17]

Marxist-Leninist teaching on the party and the practice of party building repudiates any kind of contrasting of the two aspects of the single principle of democratic centralism because in isolation neither of them--democracy or centralism--can form the basis of the organizational structure of the CPSU and the interconnection between its central and local organs. V.I. Lenin proceeded from the premise that the internationalist character of the organizational structure of the party of the new type can be guaranteed only on the basis of democratic centralism. As long ago as the period during which the plan was drawn up for the creation of a proletarian party in Russia he posed the following question: "How to combine the need for the full freedom of local social-democratic activity with the need to form a united, and hence centralist, party?" [18]

Realization of the principle of internationalism in party building, to use the words of Lenin, assumes "not federation in the structure of the party and not the formation of national, social democratic groups, but the unity of proletarians of all the nations in a given locality, with propaganda and agitation conducted in all the languages of the local proletariat, with joint struggle by the workers of all nations against any kind of national privileges and the autonomy of local and oblast party organizations." [19]

In accordance with Lenin's instructions, the CPSU Rules secure for all party organizations autonomy in resolving local matters if these decisions are not at variance with party policy. Therefore, there is a slanderous ring to the assertion made by one of the representatives of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism to the effect that the Bolsheviks "denied not only the independent existence of national parties but even their autonomy within the Russian party." [20]

Matters concerning the structure of and mutual relations between the elements of the CPSU have never been considered in a narrow-organizational way, and even less as technical matters. They have always been first and foremost matters of an organizational-political nature, because they are linked directly with improvements in party leadership of the revolutionary movement of the masses; and they still are.

It is, therefore, natural that, when defending the immutability of Marxist-Leninist principles in party building, "the party of revolutionary Marxism radically repudiates any quest for a form of party organization that is correct in absolute form and suitable for all stages in the revolutionary process." [21] The validity of this conclusion and its methodological and practical significance have been confirmed time and again by all the experience gained in party building, and it was manifest with particular force under the conditions in which the CPSU became the ruling party.

Following the victory of the October Revolution, in the process of improving the organizational structure of the party on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and democratic centralism, an important role was played by the formation of communist parties in the Soviet republics--the

integral units of a single Leninist party. The kind of organizational form was found that makes it possible under the conditions of a multinational federative state to pursue a unified party line and express all-party interests while taking into account local and national factors in party building. [22]

The consolidation of the CPSU's international unity during the course of its creative activity is forcing the enemies of socialism to seek out new methods to discredit the internationalist character of the party. For example, many bourgeois authors attempt to find a contradiction in the CPSU's approach to implementation of the principle of internationalism in party and state building. Thus, L. Revesz from the Swiss Institute of Oriental Studies, like other "Sovietologists," sees this "contradiction" in the fact that "in accordance with Lenin's ideas, the state can be organized on a federative basis but the party that leads it and controls it must always remain single and centralized." [23] From the standpoint of bourgeois political science, one of the West German representatives, G. Brunner, considers that the federative structure of the state should correspond to a decentralized ruling party. [24]

This kind of standpoint is not original. Our party encountered similar views as long ago as when it was working out new organizational forms in the first years following the victory of the October Revolution. In addition to representatives of a national-deviationist trend, its ranks at that time also contained those who considered a combination of federative state structure and single centralized party impracticable. In particular, the 8th Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) Congress rejected the viewpoint of Zinovyev who had cast doubts on the possibility of any prolonged existence of a federative state and a single, centralized party. [25]

Trying to galvanize the ideas of federalism in party building in order to weaken the organizational unity of the CPSU and loosen the structure of other Marxist-Leninist parties, the "Sovietologists" in the West on the one hand never tire of propagandizing the history of various bourgeois-nationalist organizations and trends or of praising and glorifying the representatives of national deviation and opportunism expelled from the ranks of the CPSU, while on the other they stubbornly incite their readers to the deliberately false deduction that since the CPSU is not built on a federative basis it cannot express the interests of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR and is a "great-power" and "Great Russian" party, or the "party of the RSFSR." [27]

In this connection it should be stressed that the forms in which proletarian internationalism is manifest in party and state building differ. Lenin comprehensively substantiated the dialectical interconnection in recognizing all nations' right to self-determination, and the closest, indissoluble alliance of proletarians of all nations, defining it as the two-sided task of the proletariat. "...to see a 'contradiction' here," he noted, "is possible only for totally stupid minds..." [28]

When during the process of building the new society the question arose of the form of the socialist multinational state, having generalized the experience gained, Lenin scientifically substantiated the need for a federative structure

for the Soviet state in accordance with the principles of internationalism and democratic centralism. Under the conditions of the establishment of the power of the workers and the creation of sovereign, Soviet republics, he taught, federation as a form for the multinational state acquires a socialist character and, consequently, also new significance in historical development. It becomes the most expedient form for the state structure, helping to carry the initiative of proletarian internationalism into the national-state structure. Thus, its historical purpose and ultimate goal is to promote the kind of development in national relations that leads to the burgeoning and rapprochement of the nations and, in the future, their total unity. The principle of proletarian internationalism in party building is also aimed at implementing this principle to achieve that goal. Only a communist party built on the basis of this principle can insure use of the federative state structure in the interests of rallying the workers of different nationalities for the joint struggle for the victory of socialism and communism. Hence, the different forms used to embody the principle of internationalism in party and state building are filled with the same thought and serve the same end.

Consistent realization of the principle of proletarian internationalism in the organizational structure of the CPSU is also insured by the fact that from its very inception it has been built on a territorial-production foundation, in contrast to the bourgeois and bourgeois-nationalist parties, which form their organizations only on a territorial foundation or a national foundation.

Praising the structure of the bourgeois parties in every possible way as "consistently democratic," political scientists and historians in the West try to depict the organizational relations within the CPSU and other communist parties as "nondemocratic" because they are built on different "foundations that are at variance one with the other," namely the territorial and production foundations. In the opinion of the "Sovietologists," representation for all social and national groups in the population is unrealizable on the basis of the latter. [29]

This kind of approach by bourgeois authors to analysis of the organizational structure of the CPSU is explained not only by a desire to conceal under pseudodemocratic phrases the class essence of the bourgeois and bourgeois-nationalist parties but also to distort the true international-class character of the CPSU.

Present-day bourgeois and reformist parties, which do not set themselves the task of radical social transformation of society, limit their organizational-party activity mainly to conducting election campaigns whose aim is to gain seats in parliaments. Since elections to state and representative organs is done at places of residence, these parties set up their lower wings on either a territorial or a national foundation.

For revolutionary proletarian parties this kind of structure is unacceptable. The class contradictions in capitalist society are seen most clearly in production and therefore even during the period when our party was being established it strove to build its organization and all its work in such a way that communists were present and acted wherever the main masses of the workers were concentrated. At that time V.I. Lenin wrote: "... All the main force of

the movement is in organizing the workers at large plants because the large plants (and factories) not only have dominance in terms of numbers but are even more dominant in terms of the influence, development, and capability of part of the entire work work to the struggle. Each plant should become our fortress." [30]

Therefore, only a production-territorial foundation that provides for the creation of primary party organizations at places of work and unites them within the boundaries of a defined territory into local organizations can insure the truly international unity of the fighting working class and rally around it the multinational working masses in order to resolve revolutionary-creative tasks.

One of the directions in the bourgeois falsifications of the principle of internationalism in party building is the pseudoscientific "studies" and "interpretations" of the national makeup of the CPSU. Pursuing the goal of discrediting the international-class principle used in forming the party ranks and of distorting the true lineament of the CPSU as the vanguard of the entire multinational Soviet people, bourgeois "Sovietologists" try to underpin their own inventions about "great-power trends" in the party with references to the "disproportional representation of the nationalities" in its makeup. [31]

The unsoundness of attempts to counterpose as an alternative to Leninist principles of party membership the principle of "proportional representation" lies in ignoring the presence of a quite specific social base and the specific-historical set of conditions for party growth, and in exaggerating and overstating the significance of the national factor in the numerical makeup of the party while disregarding its class character. Thus, when dealing with the question of the leading role of the CPSU in the life of the Soviet multinational state, L. Revesz asserts that "the decisive factor for the political weight of each nation in the entire state is how Russians and non-Russians are represented in the party." [32] This kind of approach is antihistorical and unscientific.

Right from the start the Bolshevik Party as the political vanguard of the Russian proletariat was formed and developed in a multinational country primarily through the working class. Thus, in 1905 some 61.7 per cent of its numerical strength was made up of workers while in early 1917 the figure was 60.2 per cent. [33] Noting the class, international character of the Bolshevik Party, Lenin pointed out that it was the only party in the country "that has a fully defined and strictly class basis, that has united all the social-democrat parties of all the peoples of Russia." [34]

At the same time, as is known, given the considerable unevenness in the development of industry in the various regions of the country, and especially in the outlying national regions of prerevolutionary Russia, the quantitative makeup of workers and the proportion of workers among the indigenous population, the levels of their class consciousness and activeness in the revolutionary struggle could not have been equal. Consequently there could be no "proportional representation" of the nationalities in the party. As Lenin remarked, "it is not a question of numbers but of the correct reflection of the ideas and policy of a truly revolutionary proletariat. The essence of the

matter lies not in the 'proclamation' of internationalism but in having the ability to be an internationalist in deed, even in the most difficult of times." [35]

The unification of communists of different nationalities in unified party organizations provided an opportunity for making extensive use of the experience gained by workers and people of labor among the many peoples of the country, primarily the Russian proletariat, which marched in the vanguard of revolutionary struggle so as to rally all revolutionary forces in the mighty political army of socialist revolution. Thus, in 1917 Russians made up more than half of all party members. At the same time the Bolshevik Party absorbed everything that was most advanced, honorable and conscious that was available at that time in each of the dozens of nations and nationalities of the country represented within the party. [36] It combined and nurtured within its ranks the true patriots and internationalists.

Recognition of the internationalist character of the Leninist party and of the entire revolutionary struggle in Russia can also be found in the works of bourgeois liberal historians. Thus, Artur Rosenberg, the author of one of the first Western historiographic works on the history of Bolshevism, published in 1932 in Germany (and republished in 1966 in the FRG), wrote: "National differences played no role whatsoever in the Russian revolutionary organizations under Tsarism. Belorussians, Ukrainians, Jews, Poles, Letts and Georgians worked amicably together." [37] And a well-known figure in scientific circles in the West, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR and member of many scientific societies, G. Kennan, noted the multinational nature of the Bolshevik Party as one of the irrefutable indicators of the active participation by national minorities in the revolutionary movement. [38] However, the overwhelming majority of representatives of Western "Sovietology," in which in recent years it has been possible to clearly trace an intensification of an extreme rightist, openly anticommunist and reactionary-conservative trend in connection with the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena, provoked by U.S. ruling circles, prefer not to note these objective evaluations of their own predecessors and, with shameless slander, misrepresent the international lineament of the CPSU at all stages in its development.

Following the victory of the Great October, as the economic, sociopolitical and cultural levels of the Soviet nations and nationalities were equalized during the process of socialist transformations and under the influence of the party's purposeful regulating activity in forming its own ranks, the objective and subjective prerequisites were created for more intensive growth of the party organizations in the union and autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts and okrugs, primarily through the leading representatives of their indigenous nationalities. This led to a change in the party's national makeup as a whole. Thus, during the period 1946-1983 the proportion of Russians in the party declined from 67.8 percent to 59.7 percent while at the same time the ranks of the other nationalities swelled, as, for example, the following: Ukrainians from 12.1 percent to 16.0 percent, Belorussians from 2.1 percent to 3.8 percent, Uzbeks from 1.1 percent to 2.4 percent, Azerbaijanis from 1.0 percent to 1.7 percent, Lithuanians from 0.1 percent to 0.7 percent, Moldavians from 0.1 percent to 0.5 percent and so forth. [39]

This trend in the development of the CPSU national makeup is so obvious that bourgeois "critics" cannot simply ignore it, and so, in a number of "Sovietological studies" we see this stated. However, in general the actual processes of change in the national makeup of the CPSU are usually given false interpretations by the bourgeois ideologues, distorting both the true sources of these processes and their substance and sociopolitical significance. Resorting to a subjectivist interpretation of the regulating influence of the party on the growth of its ranks, the ideologues of anticommunism depict its activity as a desire on the part of the CPSU to "prettify" its own appearance. [40]

The unsoundness of the bourgeois interpretations lies in the fact that the "Sovietologists" ignore the dialectical interconnection between the process of qualitative change in the social base for the growth of the CPSU resulting from the emergence and development of an historically new community of people--the Soviet people--and the process of forming the makeup of a party. The increasing equalization of the social structures of the socialist nations and nationalities in our country is creating the conditions essential for augmenting the party ranks with advanced, aware representatives of the entire multinational Soviet people. In this process special significance also attaches to further growth of the working class and its strength and influence. During the years of the building and consolidation of socialism "there was growth in all the national detachments of the Soviet working class, especially in those republics where its proportion in the population structure was lower than the all-union level. [41]

At the same time it should be noted that an objective process is underway involving change in the national makeup of the population in each republic, and to some extent in each oblast, city and village and each labor collective. This is the result of natural population migration and the profound internationalization of all aspects of the life of Soviet society. These objective factors of a socioeconomic and demographic nature in life in our country have also resulted in definite trends toward change in the national makeup of the CPSU.

Thus, along with the increase in the absolute numbers and proportion of communists of indigenous nationalities in the local party organizations, there is further expansion of their multinational makeup. For example, in 1938 there were representatives from 37 nationalities in the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; in 1981 the number was 97; in 1924 some 13 nationalities were represented in the Kirghiz Communist Party while in 1982 the number was more than 70. Communists of more than 100 nationalities are in the Ukrainian Communist Party. [42]

Typically, in most of their works that touch on questions of the makeup of the CPSU, bourgeois authors prefer to disregard this trend because it does not agree with their assertions that there is "increasing national friction" in our political life. And in those cases where they must make mention of this process they distort its manifestation in every possible way. "The 'internationalization' of the parties in the union republics," writes one bourgeois "Sovietologist-Ukrainian expert," B. Lewytzkyj, "is seen primarily

in a decrease in the proportion of representatives of the main nation and increasing weight for the Russians." [43]

Such assertions are obviously at variance with the true facts. Thus, in the makeup of the Ukrainian Communist Party the proportion of communists of indigenous nationality is not only decreasing but, on the contrary, even increasing. Whereas in 1946 Ukrainians made up 56.3 percent of the republic party organization, in 1971 the figure was 65.5 percent, and by 1981 it was already 66.1 percent. [44] The same trend is typical of the Belorussian Communist Party, in which the proportion of Belorussians was 21 percent in 1922, some 60 percent in 1933, and 70 percent in 1978. [45] In the Uzbek Communist Party there were 45.4 percent Uzbeks in 1946, some 51.2 percent in 1961, and 60.9 percent in 1981. [46] The figures on the national makeup of the party organizations in the other union republics also testify to the steady increase of the indigenous nationalities in their ranks.

And the attempts by the bourgeois "critics" to interpret the differences that still do remain in the proportions of given nationalities in the makeup of the republic populations and the proportion of representatives of these nationalities in the local party organizations as proof of their "political privileges" or, contrariwise, of "political discrimination" hold no water at all. They have been produced not by the logic of scholarly research but by the subversive aims put forward by the "Sovietologists" and the ruling imperialist circles, namely, to find some "proof" that the national question is insoluble in the USSR and to sow the seeds of enmity and mistrust among the Soviet peoples.

The tendentiousness and antiscientific essence of the "Sovietological" interpretation are sometimes revealed by truthful judgements made by the bourgeois authors themselves. For example, one Canadian "Sovietologist" acknowledges that "the level of party membership [partynost] among the populations in each of the 15 union republics corresponds approximately to the economic levels of the regions." [47] But in most cases, because of their anticommunist leanings, the works of the bourgeois ideologues are aimed not at clarifying the real factors influencing the formation of the CPSU makeup but at inventing various kinds of fantasies that serve to discredit the aims and principles of the CPSU's vital activity.

The attempts of our ideological enemies to depict these trends in the change in the national makeup of the CPSU as the result of its "retreat" from class criteria in admitting people to the party and the increasing orientation on "proportional representation" of the nationalities in the party can be called nothing other than falsification, but this time diametrically opposed to those already considered. "The impression is created," one of them writes, "that at the party center in Moscow they are careful to insure that representation in the CPSU matches the proportion of any given nationality in the total numerical strength of the population." [48]

In this connection it should be emphasized that under conditions in which the sociopolitical and ideological unity of society has been consolidated, the party continues to be guided strictly by the class principles drawn up by Lenin for regulating its own makeup: insuring a leading place in it for

workers, the individual selection of candidates in accordance with their business, political and moral qualities, assiduous exactingness toward those admitted to the party ranks, consideration of the specific-historical conditions in resolving the question of the rate of party growth and the makeup of those swelling the party ranks, and purging the party of persons who have not justified the high calling of communist.

The principle of internationalism in forming the party ranks is expressed precisely in the fact that for persons entering the ranks of the CPSU, the same requirements, conditions and procedure for admission are imposed, regardless of their national affiliation, and they have the same rights and obligations.

Naturally, the party is not indifferent to how fully its makeup reflects the dynamic of development in Soviet society and the role of various groups of workers in economic and cultural building and the country's sociopolitical life. However, the strategy in leadership in the matter of increasing the party ranks lies not in achieving a strict "proportional representation" for the various population groups but in steadily strengthening party influence over the main directions of the creative-transforming activity of the Soviet people.

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Thus, the attempts by "Sovietologists" in the West to distort the essential nature of the principle of proletarian internationalism and its embodiment in party building and the vital activity of the CPSU are unsound on both the theoretical-methodological and the specific-historical planes. Divorcing the ideological-political and organizational principles of the CPSU from their objective, social base, ignoring the dialectical interconnection between the form of organization and the content of party activity, the internal contradictoriness of the judgements and the substitution of concepts, the subjectivist interpretation of facts and the antihistorical approach--these and other methodological defects combined with a class limitedness and political bias all result in the falsifying, anticommunist character of bourgeois interpretations of one of the fundamental principles of building and activity in the communist vanguard.

The congresses of the union republic communist parties taking place in January and February demonstrated the international unity of the ranks of the CPSU and the all-around support from communists of all nations and nationalities in the USSR for the party course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and qualitatively transforming Soviet society. Communists representing more than 70 of the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union participated actively in the work of the highest party forum--the 27th CPSU Congress. [49] This once again confirmed the internationalist character of our party and its loyalty to the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

FOOTNOTES

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28 Feb 1986.

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CSO: 1800/340

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

BOOK ON CHEKIST WARTIME, POSTWAR WORK HIGHLIGHTS GEORGIANS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Irina Inoveli, under rubric "On the Book Shelf": "The High Rank of Chekist"]

[Text] "The only person who can be a Chekist is one with a cool head, a warm heart, and clean hands. A Chekist must be purer and more honest than anyone else. He must be as transparent as crystal." Those words of Feliks Edmondovich Dzerzhinskiy could become an epigraph for the collection "Boyevoye protivostoyaniye" [Combat Confrontation], which was published in 1985 by Izdatelstvo "Merani."

Four years ago, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the Georgian state security agencies, the same publishing house published the collection "Bez linii fronta" [Without a Front Line]. The stories included in that collection, which were based on documentary material, tell about the struggle waged by the Chekists of Georgia in the 1920's and 1930's against the enemies of the young Soviet state.

And now we have before us the second book in that series, the collection "Boyevoye protivostoyaniye." Editor General-Major N. Maysuradze and compiler Colonel Yu. Benn, logically continuing the line that was begun by the first collection, included in the second book fictional-documentary stories and essays that were written on the basis of extensive factual material and that tell about both the everyday military life of the Chekists and their difficult work during the postwar period. "True Chekist Stories" is the subtitle given to the collection "Boyevoye protivostoyaniye," a collection that can be read with a large amount of interest not only as a result of its subject matter, but also because it was written in a professional manner, in that confident, reliable style which conveys best of all to the reader the meaning and content of the complicated, strenuous, and always risky -- both in wartime and in peacetime -- Chekist work.

The collection opens with a story by Hero of the Soviet Union, author Mikhail Prudnikov, "The 'Uncatchables' -- Shalva, Georgiy, and Others." Mikhail Prudnikov, who, during the years of the Great Patriotic War, headed a partisan brigade, has an excellent knowledge of the material about which he writes. In

the lively, fascinating form of a detective story he describes an operation that was carried out successfully by members of the brigade who called themselves the "uncatchables" -- the capturing of a highly placed officer in the fascist army and the disruption of a punitive action that had been planned by the enemy. Those who took direct part in that operation included Chekists from Georgia.

A different style was employed by Sofya Gvelesiani and Yuriy Benidze when they wrote the story "From the Life of Intelligence Officer Agladze." Their style is stricter, more like that of a documentary, and broader in its scope of events. The events described in the story are in the well-known Slovakian national uprising in the fascists' rear area. In order to aid our Czechoslovakian friends, Soviet special-purpose groups were sent into the enemy's rear area. One of those groups, under the name of the "Foreigners," was commanded by the legendary "Major Zorich" -- Ukrainian Chekist Aleksandr Panteleymonovich Svyatogorov. His deputy was "Captain Bichashvili" -- Foma Ioakimovich Agladze, also a Chekist. He was a Georgian by birth. In 1939 he left school to become a volunteer in the Red Army. He participated in combat engagements against the White Finns. When the Great Patriotic War began, he was a student at a military school near Lvov. Three times he was encircled, and twice he managed to break through and return to friendly forces. On the third time, severely wounded Agladze hid for several months in the home of Vasilii Timchenko. Together with him, he later formed a partisan detachment, which he also headed. Agladze's detachment fought valiantly against the fascists until the arrival of the Red Army. In August 1944 Foma Agladze, who by that time was only 25 years old, received an assignment at the Ukrainian People's Commissariat of State Security -- to become part of the group headed by "Major Zorich," as his deputy. The special-purpose group was sent into the mountains of Slovakia...

The plot structure of the story is interesting. The structure is like a wreath, with the ends going back into Agladze's beloved Georgia. The story begins with the authors describing the postwar period of life in Tbilisi of military intelligence officer Agladze, whose heroic exploits became known here from a letter written by Ukrainian Chekists on the twentieth anniversary of Victory. And the story ends with a kind of retrospective: its authors acquaint us with the village where Foma Agladze was born and grew up, and with his parents, friends, and neighbors. It is bitter to realize that it has been a long time since we have not had with us this selflessly brave person whose life and struggle have become a living legend.

A person who has remained eternally 25 years old is the hero of Yuriy Gunashvili's story "From the Cohort of the Intrepid," Chekist fighter Shalva Topuriya. With avid attention we trace with the author the manner in which that Tbilisi lad grew up and became a man, how he trained himself to be patient, bold, and steadfast, how he was drawn hungrily to books, and how happy he was when his dream came true -- he became a journalist and began working at a republic youth newspaper. Later, as a young Communist, he was sent to work at the republic's state security agencies. Soon the war began. From the very first days of the war, Shalva Topuriya was at the front. In September 1944 Shalva Topuriya was killed...

The fourth story in the collection -- "Password 'Akchay'" -- was written by Sergey Praga. It stands out somewhat by itself, because, unlike the previous three stories that deal with Georgian Chekists during the war, it deals with events that occurred in the second half of the 1950's.

The story "Password 'Akchay'" rings especially true today, when the problem of the struggle for peace is so acute.

Summing up what has been said, I would like to note that the collection "Boyevoye protivostoyaniye" will undoubtedly be of great interest to the readers, since it discusses in a clear and fascinating manner the everyday life of those who are always in combat -- Soviet Chekists. It is gratifying that now the Georgian reader can also become acquainted with the collection -- recently it was published by Izdatelstvo "Merani" in a translation into Georgian under the name "Mtertan pirispir."

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12 June 1986

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

RISE OF GEORGIAN REVOLUTIONARY FROM RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND NOTED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Georgiy Devdariani, candidate of historical sciences: "Steadfast Revolutionary: On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir (Lado) Zakharyevich Ketskhoveli"]

[Text] He was one of those warriors in the Leninist guard who, as V. I. Lenin said, "did not squander themselves in useless terroristic enterprises of persons acting as individuals, but who operated stubbornly and steadily amid the proletarian masses, helping to develop their awareness, their organization, their revolutionary initiative."

Lado Ketskhoveli was present at the very birth of the Leninist Iskra organizations in the Trans-Caucasus, and was one of their founders and leaders. The brief but revolutionarily rich life of Lado Ketskhoveli was completely devoted to the propagandizing of Marxism and the Leninist ideas of the creation of a new type of party, and to the struggle for the organizational strengthening of the Social Democratic organizations of the Trans-Caucasus.

Lado Ketskhoveli was born in 1876 in the village of Tli, Gori District, Tiflis [now Tbilisi] Guberniya, in the family of a priest. Soon the Ketskhoveli family moved to the village of Tkviavi, Gori District. The injustice of the existing system, the lack of rights for the working people, and the arbitrary actions of the tsarist officials engendered in him, from an early age, a sense of protest and recalcitrance toward the oppressors of the nation.

Instruction at the Gori Church School, and later at the Tiflis Orthodox Seminary, did not incline him in any way toward service in the church or to servile obedience toward the existing system. On the contrary, from the very first days of his stay at the seminary, where the Jesuitical method of instruction predominated, Lado began to participate actively in revolutionary demonstrations by the students at that institution, which began to take on a mass nature in the early 1890's. One of the chief leaders of those demonstrations was Lado Ketskhoveli. As punishment for heading a strike by the seminary students which occurred in December 1893, Lado Ketskhoveli, together with Mikha Tskhakaya and 87 other participants, by a synod decision, was expelled from the seminar with a "wolf's ticket" [document indicating a

person's undesirability, and barring him from government service, etc.]. He was barred from living in Tiflis.

In the village of Tkviavi, where he returned, Lado began reading forbidden revolutionary literature and sending to the IVERIYA newspaper his correspondent's items, in which he described the calamitous status of the peasantry in the Georgian countryside. In order to evade police surveillance and continue his education, Lado Ketskhoveli obtained authorization to enter a seminary other than the Tiflis seminary. In September 1894 he was enrolled in the third year at the Kiev Seminary. But Lado Ketskhoveli also participated actively in revolutionary work in Kiev, and as a result, as one of the leaders of the youthful uprisings, in 1896 he was expelled from the seminary, and later arrested. The court sentenced him to exile in his hometown, in the village of Tkviavi, under the special surveillance of the police.

After a year's stay in the village, where he carried out antigovernmental agitation among the peasants, Lado went to Tiflis and devoted himself entirely to revolutionary work: he established contacts with the leaders of the Social Democratic groups; joined the Mesame Dasi organization, the first Social Democratic organization in Georgia and in all of the trans-Caucasus; and carried out active propagandizing of Marxist ideas among the workers in various Tiflis enterprises.

In Tiflis, Lado Ketskhoveli became closely acquainted with prominent professional revolutionaries -- I. V. Stalin, A. G. Tsulukidze, F. I. Makharadze, Z. I. Chodrishvili, M. Z. Bochoridze, I. F. Sturua, and others. On instructions from the Tiflis Committee of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party], Lado Ketskhoveli, during a strike by workers at the Main Shops and roundhouse of the Trans-Caucasus Railroad in 1898, carried out agitation among the railroad workers at the Mikhaylovo (now Khashuri) station. On 19 April, together with M. Bochoridze and I. Sturua, he spoke at a May Day political meeting of workers in the environs of Tiflis. During that period Lado, together with revolutionary-minded workers, secretly printed illegal pamphlets and leaflets at legal printing offices.

On 1 January 1900 L. Ketskhoveli, A. Tsulukidze, I. Sturua, and M. Bochoridze headed a strike by workers in the horse-drawn streetcar system in the city of Tiflis. The strike was cruelly suppressed by the police. L. Ketskhoveli was forced to take up illegal status and in the middle of January 1900 went to Baku.

There L. Ketskhoveli engaged actively in propaganda and agitation work, which he carried out together with the Social Democrats who were located in Baku, in particular with N. Kozerenko, A. Yenukidze, I. Vatsek, and others. Lado participated directly in the creation of new workers groups and in establishing contact among them. He participated in May Day demonstrations and in political meetings, distributed Marxist literature, and began to carry out his own cherished dream -- the organizing of an illegal printing office. With the help of the workers at the Baku machinery plants, L. Ketskhoveli manufactured a printing press, and, bit by bit, collected a set of type and all the other materials that he needed. In early 1901 the small illegal

printing office that was housed in a secret apartment on Zavokzalnaya Ulitsa began operating. But the relatively unproductive, home-made machine did not satisfy L. Ketskhoveli. With great difficulties and much risk, Lado succeeded in purchasing a state-of-the-art printing press. In the summer of 1901, at a new secret apartment in Baku, on the corner of Vorontsovskaya Ulitsa and Balakhanskaya Ulitsa (now Ulitsa Azizbekova and Ulitsa Basina), a large-scale illegal printing office began operating.

At that printing office, starting in the autumn of 1901, using mats that were sent in from abroad, the printing of Lenin's ISKRA and other illegal literature in Russian and Georgian began to be carried out. For secrecy reasons, the editorial office of ISKRA gave the Baku illegal printing office the covername of "Nina," and L. Ketskhoveli the covername "Nina's father." In addition to L. Ketskhoveli, two more typesetters worked at the printing office -- Vano Bolkvadze and Viktor Tsuladze. V. I. Lenin placed a high evaluation on the work performed by the members of the underground. Secretary of the ISKRA editorial office N. K. Krupskaya, in a letter to the Baku ISKRA group, wrote, "Nina's handwork is simply splendid."

That printing office also printed the first illegal Marxist newspaper in Georgian, BRDZOLA, the creation and issuance of which was an important event in the revolutionary movement of the trans-Caucasus. A. Ketskhoveli, in addition to printing ISKRA and other illegal literature, began very enthusiastically to print BRDZOLA, which played an important role in consolidating the revolutionary masses. Lenin's ISKRA warmly greeted the appearance of BRDZOLA.

The party literature that was printed at the "Nina" printing office was disseminated not only in the trans-Caucasus, but also throughout Russia. Therefore the Baku illegal printing office took on importance throughout Russia.

In the spring of 1902 the police began to search intensively for the illegal printing office, and therefore its operation was temporarily discontinued. L. Ketskhoveli's attempt to organize a new printing office in Russia was not crowned with success. Therefore Lado searched for a new place for a printing office -- on Ulitsa Chadry (now Ulitsa Aliyeva). There he set up a printing press, and the process of bringing to that location the type that had previously been hidden began. While the type was being transported, the members of the underground received a setback: the gendarmerie arrested assistant train engineer V. Bakradze, who was delivering that material from the Adzhikabul station in Baku. During a search at Bakradze's apartment, L. Ketskhoveli was arrested.

On 23 September 1902, after being held at the Baku prison, L. Ketskhoveli was sent to Tiflis, to the Metekhskiy Prison Fortress.

On 17 August 1903 a traitorous rifle shot by a member of the prison guard who was carrying out the orders of the tsarist satraps ended the life of a fearless knight of the revolution -- Lado Ketskhoveli.

More than eight decades have passed since Lado Ketskhoveri's death. Thanks to persistent efforts, it has been possible to establish the place of his secret burial and to transfer his remains to the old Veriyskoye Cemetery in Tbilisi, where he rests not far from the grave of Spanish Communist leader Jose Diaz.

The bright image of Lado Ketskhoveri contains to live today in the memory of our country's workers, who, with a tremendous amount of inspiration, have begun to fulfill the stupendous program set down by the 27th CPSU Congress for achieving a new qualitative state in our society. The successful implementation of that program will be the embodiment of those brilliant ideals which inspired the heart of a steadfast revolutionary in the Leninist guard for the happiness of the nation.

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1830/464

RELIGION

TASS REPORTS POLISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION USSR VISIT

LD072033 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow 7 Apr TASS--A delegation from the Polish Roman Catholic Association PAX led by Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX board and a deputy chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, has ended a visit to the USSR.

The Polish guests stayed here at the invitation of the Foreign Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchate and familiarized themselves with the activities of the church and public organizations in Moscow and Kiev.

The delegation visited the Council for the Affairs of Religion at the Council of Ministers of the USSR and was received by its Chairman Konstantin Kharchev. It was also hosted at the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and at Novosti news agency.

The delegation had a conversation in the Kremlin with Ringaudas Songaylo, a vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A joint communique issued after the visit said that during it there had taken place talks between representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Polish Roman Catholic Association PAX. Both sides agreed as they discussed the international situation that "the overriding task of the times is to preserve the sacred gift of life from a nuclear catastrophe and, hence, actively to counter any militarist schemes and activities." The sides expressed the shared opinion that concern for preserving and strengthening peace should become translated more effectively into peace-making activities by all people of good will, believers or non-believers. For the Christians efforts to strengthen peace in relations among nations are a manifestation of abiding brotherly love as well as a moral and ethical duty.

Both delegations voiced the conviction that it is vital to keep in touch and exchange experience and opinions all the time.

Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchate, gave a dinner for the delegation in his Moscow residence in Serebryaniy Bor.

RELIGION

SOVIET PAPER VILIFIES JOSEF TERELYA, UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC ACTIVIST

Ivano-Frankovsk ZAKARPATSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by N. Rishko: "How 'Saints' Are Multiplying."]

[Text] A new miracle has presented itself to the world. It is simply and modestly called, Saint Josef. There is a last name as well, Terelya. Haven't you heard about it? That's no coincidence. His birth was brought to light far, far away, in the countries of the West. What does he look like? Just like any other saint. Above his head is a bright halo, and angel's wings hang on his back. And how serious he is! He never laughs, his eyes are rolled back in his head devoutly and his arms are laid across his chest

Mankind has not seen anything like it for quite a while. It was during the times of our distant ancestors that saints multiplied, like chicks in an incubator. How many are there? Even modern computer technology cannot give an exact figure. Ilya, the prophet, Nikolai, the pious, the pure Virgin Mary, Savva, Varvara Every day someone is prayed to and compliments gush lavishly. There are not enough days for them all. A solution was found, the saints began to be harnessed together like horses or cattle. Pyotr was hitched to Pavel and then three other saints. A single day was devoted to the well-known twelve apostles. Forty saints were also united.

Gradually the period of active appearance of saints passed. Therefore the great attention given the latter-day creation is no coincidence. The radio stations "Voice of America", "Liberty" and "German Wave" and isolated newspapers are broadcasting and writing more about the impetuous activities of "Saint" Josef than about the activities of the President of the United States and almost as much as about all the Western government officials put together. They publish and broadcast his opuses and every day describe his "brilliant" and "unique" biography. The broadcasters often even sob as if their hearts would break. This is when they report how this pauper suffers for god and the church and to save human souls. The Bible story tells how the twelve apostles were as poor as church mice. Josef Terelya, it turns out, is even poorer. He lives on prayers alone. Is it possible that we, the reader, are also sighing deeply?

Do not sigh yet. If you have the desire and time, I will acquaint you more closely with this unusual "luminary" and "martyr." No, it is not the Saint

Josef who was the substitute father of the son of god, a simple-hearted man who was visited by strange dreams while his wife was being entertained by god, angels and the Roman warrior, Panther. The fame of a substitute father would be too degrading for the modern Josef. And his dreams are not strange either, but specific. He does not see himself as a substitute father, but as a real pastor of the Greek-Catholic Church of the whole Ukraine, which no longer exists in the Ukraine, and even of those pure-bred Ukrainians who live in other countries.

There is no such church in our country. We know that in March, 1946, the patriotic believers and priests of the Greek-Catholic Church of the western Ukraine at Lvov Cathedral decided to liquidate the union and voluntarily enter the bosom of Russian Orthodoxy. Such a sentence for the union was also passed in Zakarpat. And this was no coincidence. The Greek-Catholic Church, named by the Jesuits, has been served by exploiting bloodsuckers for three hundred years. During the Second World War it carried out all the orders of the Hitlerites and gave its blessing to the black deeds of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. The hands and cassocks of the "spiritual fathers" have been reddened by human blood. The "devout" fathers of the union, A. Sheptitskiy and I. Slipyy, Zakarpatskiy episcopals, sold their people for silver coins, like Judas.

Someone in the West wants to revive the bloody fathers of the forgotten union, to rehabilitate them and present them to their descendants as "pure saints." In order to show that their "saintly" cause has not died, they hatch premature children like clucking hens hatch eggs. They say the grandchildren will continue the "immortal" cause of their grandfathers. One of these hatched "grandchildren" is Josef Terelya.

Allow me, dear reader, to take you by the hand and lead you on the trail of "Saint" Josef or, expressed in the terminology of Western "voices", on "the thorny path of martyr Terelya."

. . . At one time the young "genius" became extremely tired of going to school and poring over text books. He uttered the popular expression, "I don't want to study!"

So he quit the tenth grade. This dropping out of school occurred in relatively distant 1959. His parents, of course, suffered and were upset. In the end they managed with difficulty to persuade their son to learn a trade at a trade school. He consented. Soon they were seeing their son off to work and wishing him success in the work field.

However, Josef did not work long in this field and returned home. He slept to his heart's content, ate his fill and in the evening made the rounds of the dance halls.

His parents tolerated it and tolerated it, then politely hinted, "Son, perhaps you could find some work somewhere. You should be ashamed."

"Find me a good job with a higher salary and easy work."

He worked for a short time as a construction worker, but the salary was paid, as everywhere, in accordance with the labor contribution. Terelya could not accept this.

Once again he returned to his dissipated life of unemployment and his "childish" pranks. One of them was stealing a sporting rifle from the high school premises. His brother, Boris, was an accomplice in this "prank." Together, they went and obtained money. They "visited" Yemelyan Stern, Georgiy Gostevskiy and Maria Rusin, inhabitants of the city of Svalyava.

The thieves were punished in accordance with Soviet law. But Josef did not come to his senses even in a correctional colony. He committed two more crimes.

"Objective" western "voices" felt that Josef Terelya had not been treated very politely and humanely. Moreover, they saw his accusation as a violation of human rights. They have gone even further. They have come to the conclusion that Terelya is a "person who thinks differently" and a "well-known dissident." The regular newscaster on "Voice of America" once "sobbed" this on the air. Following his example, they have transformed this ignoramus and criminal into a "prominent politician" and "talented writer." This was a "revelation" even to Terelya himself. He is as experienced in politics as a hen is in computer technology, and as familiar with literature as a ram is with the Bible.

The American "voice" incited the "voices" in the FRG, Italy and the Vatican. They sang the "genius's" praise. And sobbed that "the life of the 'genius' is in danger" and "he is about to be punished . . ."

They sounded the alarm in vain. Lice did not fall from Terelya's "wise" head. His term ended and he was released. Live where you want, choose any job you like.

Terelya honored the settlement of Dolgoe in Irshavskiy Rayon with his presence. The mountains there are beautiful, the air is clean, the people are hard-working and good singers. They gave him a job in his field of expertise, gynecology. He was offered a place in a sovkhos at the lumber combine. He was in no particular hurry, he got his bearings and thought about it. He was politely reminded that "he who does not work, does not eat." In response they heard, "I will not take a single piece of bread from your mouths."

Weeks, months and years passed. Once more people became indignant, "How long will Terelya live off others, like a caterpillar on a cabbage?" Therefore, in April, 1983, the Irshavskiy People's Court imprisoned the parasite for one year.

The time flew past quickly. He again returned to the settlement of Dolgoe. He got a job at the sovkhos imeni Gorkiy. But things did not go well at work. This is how his "work" performance looks for 1984. In April he took eight days of unauthorized absence from work, in May two. He did not go to work at

all during the months of July and August. In October also he only worked every other day, taking 16 days of unauthorized absence from work.

During this period, Terelya underwent an amazing metamorphosis, he turned from a "prominent politician" and "talented writer" into a "saint." He took it upon himself to "resurrect" the union in the western oblasts of the Ukraine, and also establish it throughout the Ukraine. He became engrossed in the biblical labyrinth, in order to tell others something about god, paradise and hell, you have to know something about it yourself. And he had forgotten all the prayers, which in fact he had never known. In addition to religious literature, he turned to the biographies of the former pillars of the union in the Ukraine and was full of their ideas and spirit. And, as could be supposed, taking advantage of their philosophies, he began to propound the lie as the truth and phantasy as reality.

What is Terelya's greatest desire? What "problems" arise in his "wise" head, illumined by a halo? First of all, he elected the leading organs of the future Greek-Catholic Church. There were no like-minded talented people at hand, so he made himself the head of an "'Initiative Group' for the Protection of the Rights of Believers and the Church in the Ukraine." He came up with the idea of publishing a "Chronicle of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine." There were not enough appropriate candidates for this either, so he assigned himself the responsible position of editor. Thanks to providing himself with a typewriter, he will scribble from morning until night and create all kinds of "statements," "memorandums" and "propagations."

Everything fell on his poor head. But perhaps this was for the best. No one lies in wait for him, no one bothers him, no one protests. He forgot one thing, the union, which brought into disrepute the faithful servants and "Lord's Anointed" of the Vatican and Fascism, Sheptitskiys, Slipyyys and Voloshiniys, dissolved itself. After this no one cried or cries for the Greek-Catholic Church. Only in Terelya's eyes is there a tear. Only he cannot live without it, like a fish out of water. So he sounds the alarm, we are not allowed to pray openly. In one letter to like-minded foreigners, to enhance his reputation, he says, "Brothers! Remember that we exist, that we are fighting and do not forget us. We even pray secretly so that the Communists do not see and do not know." This genuine entreaty was rapidly broadcast by the radio station "German Wave." It was repeated by radio "Liberty", and taken up by "Voice of America."

All the great saints, as religious writings demonstrate, were great martyrs. So Terelya would have to tell the world about the torments of the luminary union. Again a problem, there is no one to tell. So the solitary Catholic praises himself in the name of all Ukrainians and cries in their name. Terelya has also found another source for furnishing the Western mass media with similar "facts." 'Any citizen answers for a violation or crime committed. An atheist, Russian Orthodox or sectarian. Terelya ferrets out the sentenced man's faith. Then he spreads the "sensation" that he is being persecuted for his religion. An inhabitant of Dolgoe committed an act of hooliganism. He received the punishment he deserved for this. But "Voice of America" let the world know in the words of Terelya that the citizen was sentenced for celebrating "Christmas."

The West is delighted with the actions of the "saint" The West is concerned about his torment But what about those who live alongside him, particularly those in the settlement of Dolgoe? He has even tried to push his scribbling on them and distract them with his harmful ideas. Like an annoying fly, he lands now here, now there.

"Don't write rubbish," they respond, shooing him away. "Do something useful."

He did not give in. They took more effective measures, they drove him from their homes, like a troublesome tom-cat.

Pyotr Bodnar from Dolgoe reports, "Terelya even dropped by my house. And do you know why? At one time, some scoundrels like him knocked my wife from the right path, they enticed her into a sect of carousers. I had to get divorced in my old age. I told her that she could not return until she gave up her fanatic faith. She came to her senses. But another stray came to the house, Terelya. He spoke strange words and gave my wife some papers."

Pyotr Bodnar also told about himself. He had worked for 25 years at the lumber combine. Now he was retired. He had everything he needed, a house, enough to live comfortably. He could not remember when things had been so good. He went on to say, "I do not wish anyone any harm. But I would like for Terelya to suffer what we once had to suffer. Then he would value what we have today and do everything to ensure that tomorrow is even better."

The earthly words did not reach the "saint." And he does not like the ordinary sheep to teach the pastors. He alone has the right to teach others. And he teaches He vilifies our reality and social order, as well as the most precious thing to each of us, the fraternal friendship of peoples, our right and freedom, our peaceful labor. He engages in hostile activities. All of this borders on criminal behavior. According to our laws, which are just, humane, but strict, one has to take responsibility for such acts. Therefore, Terelya recently sat in a not very honored seat, the defendant's dock. I look at him. Malice and evil are in his eyes, and foam is on his lips.

The western radio stations and special agencies of the West cluck over the latter-day "saint", like a hen over a freshly hatched egg. But Terelya is not an egg, merely a vestige. A rotten vestige.

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CSO: 1800/320

RELIGION

UZBEK SCHOOL'S ATHEISM MUSEUM DEPICTS ISLAM, ARAB INVADERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 6 December 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by M. Kholiqova titled "This Museum Which..." The article discusses the museum of scientific atheism which was organized at Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 21 of an unnamed rayon. This is the only vocational-technical school in the republic to have such a museum. The author implies that the idea for the museum originated in January 1984 with the school Komsomol committee first secretary. Then it took approximately a year to plan and organize. One of the exhibits described by Kholiqova concerns the origins of man. Another, on "The Origin of Islam and Its Spread to Central Asia," explains the political and economic bases of the origin of Islam. "Along with this there is a map of the Arabian peninsula, the Ka"ba shrine worshipped by Arabs, and maps and pictures of the barbaric conquest of Central Asia by the Arabs and the struggle of the Central Asian peoples against the Arab invaders." Another exhibit compares the fate of women in traditional Islam society with that of Soviet women. The museum has a club of lecturers who regularly conduct atheist lectures and discussions.

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CSO: 1836/419

CULTURE

UNSOLD POETRY PROMPTS CALL FOR PUBLISHERS' COST ACCOUNTABILITY

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 2 April 1986 features a 1,500-word article on page 3 entitled "It's Better to Have Less, But Better" by Aleksander Ivanov, who objects to the volume of poetry sitting unsold on the shelves of major book stores in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities. Ivanov claims that the poetry "boom" of the 1960's is over and that today "poetry has become wiser and quieter," as well as "very 'gray'." He points to the handful of poets whose works are "sold out" even when a large edition is printed, but laments that a second printing does not occur except through "thousands of photocopies, xerox copies, reprinting on small copiers, and rewriting by hand." In contrast, poetry of unpopular authors is reprinted many times, especially when pressure is put on publishers by the authors, who receive additional honorariums for each printing.

Ivanov feels that book-selling organizations should be made cost-accountable, like other sectors of the economy, to prevent waste. He suggests that a list of "non-sellers" be printed to warn publishers not to reprint authors whose works do not sell.

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CSO: 1800/351

MOURNING PRACTICES IN UZBEKISTAN CRITICIZED

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 5 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by B. Ibrohimov (Ulyanovskiy Rayon, Kashka-Darya Oblast):
"Sympathy Or..."]

[Text] As our society progresses, old customs become alien. Although this is true, there are quite a few [people] in our midst who are carried away with old things.

In particular, I will refer to the question of condolences. It is a human obligation to express sympathy to the family of the deceased. But it is necessary for us vigorously to struggle against giving out 1-2 rubles or half a meter of coarse calico to persons expressing sympathy, and against slaughtering livestock to prepare food for them.

I think it is very ugly for us to be in mourning when we are indoors, and then to go outside to eat soup with our legs tucked under us as we sit. Moreover, you will automatically begin to think, "Did I come for the 1-2 rubles or half meter of coarse calico, or did I come to remember the deceased?" What is this: grabbing things from the members of the deceased's family, or expressing sympathy?

/9738

CSO: 1836/416

CULTURE

BRIEFS

'CREATIVITY' OF JEWISH NOVELIST--Moscow 21 April TASS--The breadth of social generalizations, the civic duty and patriotism are, in the opinion of literary critics, typical of the creativity of Grigoriy Polyanker, a well-known Soviet Jewish writer. A two-volume collection of his works has been brought out recently. The books written by Polyanker won broad readership. The first collection of his stories was published in Yiddish early in the 1930's. The writer has remained loyal to the military theme for over four decades. His novel "The Time of Great Hopes," for instance, was highly assessed by critics. The events in the novel are portrayed against the background of the major battles of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945---The Battles of Stalingrad and Kurak. Polyanker was in the front.....against the Hitlerites until its last day, and in the summer of 1945 he took part in the triumphant parade in Red Square in Moscow. The novelettes written by Polyanker were published not only in Yiddish but were also translated into the Russian and Ukrainian languages. About 100 men-of-letters in the USSR write in Yiddish. A literary magazine and a newspaper are published in Yiddish in this country. There are also radio programs broadcast in Yiddish. The language is studied at schools of the Jewish autonomous region (the Soviet Far East). A Russian-Yiddish dictionary containing around 40,000 words has been brought out recently. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 21 Apr 86 LD]

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CS0: 1800/348

SOCIAL ISSUES

MOTOR INSPECTORATE CHIEF DISCUSSES DRUNKENNESS, ACCIDENTS

LD092330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 7 Apr 86

["Man and Law Program"]

[Summary] Crimea correspondent Vladimir Plotnikov reports on court proceedings against a worker from Kerch building directorate who had twice been caught driving his motorcycle under the influence of alcohol and was fined R300.

Major General Leonid Vailiyevich (Zverkovskiy) chief of the main directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs State Motor Inspectorate, talks about the need to eradicate drunkenness and says an attitude of intolerance toward the law-breakers needs to be developed. He notes:

"I can say with some satisfaction: Last year the number of road traffic accidents on the country's roads caused by drunken drivers went down almost 20 percent. The number of citizens injured was also considerably reduced. The situation has improved somewhat in the Ukrainian, Georgian and Turkmen Union Republics, in Tatarsiya, Kabardino-Balkariya, Astrakhan, Vladimir, Kemerovo, Moscow, Murmansk and a number of other oblasts. However, we consider this to be only the beginning: we are not satisfied with what has been achieved. We are continuing to combat drunkenness persistently, actively and vigorously. It cannot be otherwise. Judge for yourselves--one in four road traffic accidents is caused by inebriated drivers."

Zverkovskiy highlights the fact that drunkenness and alcoholism flourish mostly where labor discipline is poor: "Lack of control on the part of the administration and the absence of proper exactingness, lack of responsibility, often creates an atmosphere of anything goes, and this, as a rule, is the prime cause of a majority of infringements of the law." He gives the example of how driver (Antonyuk) from the motor pool at Novaya Kakhovka river port in Kherson oblast signed himself out a GAZ-24 vehicle, not even assigned to him, for his own purposes, picked up five passengers and lost control of the vehicle, resulting in a collision with oncoming traffic. Five people died and five were seriously injured. Subsequent investigation laid blame also at the door of the port chief for permitting lack of control.

Zverkovskiy stresses that the current battle against drunkenness is not a temporary campaign and requires appropriate measures in every organization and

enterprise: "We are worried by the trouble on the roads in rural places. More than half of all road traffic accidents take place here. As a rule, the cause of them is the drunkenness of the drivers. Prophylactic work is not being done satisfactorily in a number of agricultural [as heard] organizations. Strict control is not being maintained over the keeping and use of transport. Motor vehicles not equipped for the purpose and tractor trailers are being used for the conveyance of people. Medical examination before the departure of drivers is not organized or is done as a formality. As a result of all this, we get tragedies on the roads."

Zverkovskiy goes on to give the example of a case in Krasnodar Kray where a GAZ-52 driver from the Kuban agro-industrial enterprise lost control of the vehicle when drunk and crashed. The driver and two of the four passengers in the cabin died in the burned-out vehicle. It transpired that he had taken out the vehicle by presenting the previous day's journey list in order to have the vehicle for his own business. This particular enterprise has a poor record of violations of traffic regulations: "In 1985 drivers at the enterprise committed eight offences against the road traffic regulations. Three lost their driving licences, for driving when inebriated; 16 workers, including four drivers, were sent to a drying-out station, but no committee for public control over road safety and the struggle against drunkenness was formed here. Prophylactic work to strengthen labor and transport discipline is not in fact being done.

"The state of affairs at this motor pool was examined by the buro of the Timashevskiy Rayon CPSU Committee. Nine leaders were called to account to the party for shortcomings in work and failing to prevent motor accidents. As you know, dear comrades, accountability for offences and crimes committed on the road through drunkenness has been considerably increased in the new anti-alcohol legislation. This is understandable, in view of their particular public danger.

"We can only put an end to road traffic accidents committed on grounds of drunkenness through joint efforts, through implementation of the whole range of measures. This includes using the force of the law, organizational-education work among drivers, creating road traffic safety services, increasing the level of anti-alcohol propaganda, widely involving the public in finding out drunk drivers and enhancing the role and responsibility of managers in all links of the motor transport industry."

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CSO: 1800/344

SOCIAL ISSUES

SOBRIETY SOCIETY DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

LD271153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Video interview within the "Temperance--The Norm of Life" program, with Nikolay Stepanovich Chernykh, first deputy chairman of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Temperance, by journalist Lyudmila Strzhizhovskaya; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] Eighteen, Chekhov Street. Six months ago the Central Council of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Temperance [VDOBT] began its work in this old detached house in Moscow. Three hundred thousand of its primary organizations have already been set up in the country. But reality shows that the making of the society, its organization is not at all straightforward. And this is what our interview with Nikolay Stepanovich Chernykh, first deputy chairman of the VDOBT, is about. [video shows Chernykh at desk]

[Question] At the end of March the VDOBT will be marking a sort of small anniversary--six months in existence. And, of course, it would be interesting to know what problems the society has already encountered and some of the early results.

[Chernykh] The making of the VDOBT and its organization is taking place in a complicated situation that is none too easy. It is caused by the fact that attitudes to the measures that the party is taking for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism are not all alike. Some people--they are of course in the majority--have an approving attitude to these measures and try to further the solution of the problem in every way. The second category has adopted wait-and-see positions--of them there are also quite a few. And the third category ignores the party and government decisions on the issue.

[Question] How is this expressed?

[Chernykh] In the fact that the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have defined specific measures on reducing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. In spite of this, some bodies--equally, those involved in planning, manufacture and trade--try to bypass these measures. If they make reductions, they make them small and spotty; instead of reductions, there are even increases in sales.

[Question] And what role can VDOET members play in this struggle?

[Chernykh] First and foremost through the society as a whole, with every one of its organizations and members having the right to conduct public monitoring of the observance of the anti-alcohol legislation; and, should the need arise, to apply for calling to account persons guilty of violating these anti-alcohol laws.

[Question] What principal shortcomings have to be overcome in the establishment of the society's primary organizations?

[Chernykh] The most important is not to allow drifting in the establishment of primary organizations but, through active propaganda and explanatory work, to lead to the involvement in the society of genuine fighters for a sober way of life. The other extreme, which we also try to avoid--regrettably we have manifestations of it and we do get reports on this account, and they have already appeared in the press and quite rightly so--is that there exists, or has appeared, an over-organization: the establishment of primary organizations and admittance of members according to all kinds of plans prepared in advance, without taking into consideration the interests and wishes of members of the collective. Orders even are issued: in this collective this many are to be admitted; in that collective that many men are to be admitted to the society, and so forth.

[Question] That is, violation of the principle of voluntary nature?

[Chernykh] That's right, violation. The main principle of our society--voluntary nature--is being violated.

[Question] Since 1 February, on the initiative of PRAVDA, the VDOET and the USSR Union of Journalists have been conducting an all-union campaign: For Efficient Labor and Healthy Way of Life. And, of course, I would like very much to hear from you about the first results of the campaign.

[Chernykh] The all-union swoop [reyd] by worker and peasant correspondents and activists of the society in the Ukraine has shown that a great many serious violations were uncovered in trading regulations and manufacturing regulations. We can even turn to figures here, which say that 4,254 instances of all sorts of violations and shortcomings were uncovered as a result of the swoop. As far as elimination....

[Question] Excuse me. It is literally during this period that the organization of the all-union swoop [words indistinct]

[Chernykh] That's right, just over two months, during February.

[Question] Just in two months?

[Chernykh] Yes, 1,813 violations and shortcomings--almost half the shortcomings--were eliminated immediately, in the course of the swoop.

I would like to take this opportunity today, that I am able to address the viewers, and ask them to further the work of the society. It is still young, it has only just appeared and it is still merely a baby which requires care and attention, and a particular attitude from all those who encounter it. That is why I would like to ask you not only to further but also to help in every way in the work of the society through your personal participation. [video shows Strzhizhkovskaya and Chernykh facing each other across desk]

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CSO: 1800/370

SOCIAL ISSUES

INCREASE REPORTED IN DOMESTIC ALCOHOL INTAKE

[Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 March 1986 carries on page 2 under the headline "'Home' Drunkard" a 1500-word own correspondent G.Gromyko report on the work of the Kalinin Militia in answering calls linked to drinking at home. Gromyko states that "Liquor devotees prefer drinking behind closed doors at home for safety. As a result the number of family scandals and, consequently, militia call-outs, has increased sharply. For a number of reasons it has proved much harder to combat 'domestic,' hidden drinking than 'public' drinking. Indeed, "three administration operatives have been killed in recent years" during such call-outs. After describing a number of militia calls to private apartments, Gromyko councludes, "today we are all feeling the social effect of the measures taken to combat drunkenness and alcoholism. Those alarming drunks, who until quite recently were common, are now seen less and less on the streets and in clubs and movie theaters." But, he continues, "we should not jump to optimistic conclusions." Drunks, say the militia, have just "gone 'underground,'" with the result that "drinking at home has increased, as has its consequence--domestic lawbreaking." No further processing planned. 19 Mar PP/Dennett/PS. /12913

CSO: 1800/370

REGIONAL ISSUES

400 FOREIGN STUDENTS NOTED AT TASHKENT AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 1 January 1986 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by M. Alimurodov titled "Friendship Knows No Borders." The article concerns foreign students at Tashkent Agricultural Institute. According to Alimurodov, "about 400 foreign students" attend this institution.

CENTER ESTABLISHED TO TREAT OSTEOMYELITIS IN CHILDREN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LININCHI in Uzbek on 24 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by M. Kaplan, chief of the Republic Osteomyelitis Disease Treatment Center, candidate of medical sciences, and A. Tursunova, head doctor of the Juvenile Bone Tuberculosis Sanatorium imeni N.K. Krupskaya, titled "Osteomyelitis--A Cunning Disease." The article discusses the problem of osteomyelitis in children and the establishment of a special republic center to treat it at the Juvenile Bone Tuberculosis Sanatorium in 1984. The doctors discuss the cause of the disease and emphasize that "a timely and correct diagnosis determining the fate of the patient. During the acute state at the onset of the illness medical treatment is given in the surgical division of the patient's hospital near his residence; in the chronic stage it is appropriate for treatment of all aspects by trained personnel at well-equipped interblast and republic centers." "Experience over many years of treating patients with the chronic form of osteomyelitis shows that it is appropriate to treat such patients in a special 'Center.'"

TASHKENT NAVAL SCHOOL CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 2 February 1986 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by A. Mamadaminov titled "Distant Shores Beckon: A Report From the Tashkent Sailors School." The article reports on the Tashkent Sailors School, which has been operating for 15 years. The school opened 1 September, 1970 on the base of the DOSAAF Sailors Club. Since 1971, it has been providing specialist cadres for submarines of the Soviet Navy. Almost all students come to the school "from the desk of the secondary school," and they study at the school at the same time that they work (i.e., while holding jobs). According to the school's deputy director for upbringing work, Reserve Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Ribin, "The students receive their first lessons about naval life in our school. In the

course of 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ months they feel like they are in the Navy. They test the knowledge acquired in lessons at our base on the Tashkent Sea. All sorts of sports competitions are organized on the sea. In short, the students go through naval service practice." In January 1986 a club of "Young Sailors" opened for 5th and 6th grade pupils of Tashkent's secondary schools. This club holds meetings on various topics, discussions with parents, and lectures.

POOR SERVICES FOR DEVELOPERS OF NEW LANDS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 18 February 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article from the Republic Komsomol Projector Headquarters titled "How Do You Rest, Colleague?" The article concerns problems in the services which are available for those people who are developing new lands in Kashka-Darya Oblast. One of the problems concerns transportation. Many farms on new lands which are over 10 kilometers from rayon centers do not have bus connections to rayon centers. Food is also a problem. Many workers take their lunches from home instead of eating in cafeterias. One cafeteria which used to sell over 100 rubles of food at lunch now only barely collects 30 rubles, and that is with higher prices. In fact, prices are now so high in the cafeteria that workers complain they are like those in restaurants. Even those who bring their food from home have to buy products at market prices. Cafeterias and stores are located in adapted or unrepaired buildings. There are too few chairs and tables, and the stores sell meat, butter, and cheese only occasionally. Much of the article concerns poor recreational facilities. There are far too few indoor and outdoor athletic facilities, and very few cinemas and cafes. Even the city of Karshi has only one modern cinema and a couple of youth cafes. The clubs which exist do not operate as they are supposed to because there are often no trained cadre available. Often their activities are limited to showing films.

FIRST UZBEK ECONOMETRICS TEXT PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 19 February carries on page 4 a 700-word article by M. Tursunkhojayev, director of the Tashkent State University Natural Sciences Faculty, Department of Political Economy, doctor of economic sciences; and M. Abdusalomov, director of the SOPS Sector of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, candidate of economic sciences, titled "First Uzbek-Language Manual." The article reviews the first Uzbek-language econometrics textbook. Tursunkhojayev and Abdusalomov note that although a number of manuals on the subject had already been published in Russian, none had been created in Uzbek. This has now changed with the appearance of Gh. N. Nasritdinov's "Matematik ekonomika elementlari" (Elements of Mathematical Economics). The book has been published by Uzbekistan's Oqituvchi Publishers. The reviewers suggest ways in which subsequent editions of the book might be improved. They see it as a very useful book for students learning applied mathematics at Tashkent State University, Samarkand State University, and Tashkent Pedagogical Institute, and for those studying econometrics and economic cybernetics at other institutes.

VOLUNTEERS FROM UZBEKISTAN AWAITED IN BELOVO

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 12 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 600-word article titled "We Await You, Volunteers!" The article consists of an interview with V.I. Idenenko about conditions for workers who volunteer to go to Belovo in Kemerovo Oblast. Idenenko is a senior engineer of No 5 Mine Construction-Installation Directorate of Belovoshakhtstroy Trust. He says that bricklayers, installers, carpenter-cement workers, finisher-painters, excavation equipment operators, crane operators, bulldozer operators, drivers, and gas-electric welders are needed for construction of the Bachatsk Coal Section and other facilities of the coal industry. Payment is made according to the piece-work bonus system. Average pay for bricklayers and carpenters is approximately 250 rubles; installers' pay is up to 300 rubles. In addition, the 1.25 regional coefficient is paid. Detachment volunteers are provided with dormitories with convenient conditions and "all conveniences for productive labor and interesting recreation." Idenenko concludes his article by hoping that some volunteers will stay permanently: "The Russians have a good custom: they greet guests with bread and salt. Belovo is also a hospitable city. But we would like to invite the young men and women coming into our tanks not just to be our guests, but to become full-fledged masters of the shock construction projects."

SUCCESS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN TASHKENT HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 15 March 1986 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,600-word article titled "Today a Pupil-- Tomorrow a Specialist." The article reports on a resolution of the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education "On the Joint Work Experience of the Tashkent City Organs of People's Education, Pedagogical Kollektivs, and Base Enterprises to Organize Pupils' Socially Useful Productive Labor." The report of the resolution in OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI presents an entirely positive evaluation of work in this area. It tells that today all 247 general educational schools have been joined with over 200 enterprises. "Appropriate conditions have been created to organize the socially useful productive labor in all of the city's general education schools." There are 1,137 work places in general education schools, 613 on the spot at enterprises, and 2,032 at interschool education-production kombinats. Metal and wood workshops exist in 236 of the schools; the other 11 schools have "mixed workshops." There are service and culinary cabinets in 243 schools, and manual labor cabinets for primary grade pupils in 125 schools.

UZBEK VOLUNTEERS INVITED TO SHOCK PROJECT ROSTSELMASH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 20 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 700-word article titled "Welcome to the Building Site." The article concerns the Komsomol shock construction project Rostselmash. According to the work superintendent of the Rostov No 11 Construction Trust Construction Office, V.D. Pogrishayev, "It is expected that Uzbek volunteers will carry out broad construction work on our shock construction projects." Pogrishayev states that those who arrive without the required training can

acquire various specialties in 5 to 6 months. During that time they receive 75-ruble stipends. Wages on construction are paid according to the piecework system. Average wages are 180-200 rubles. Young men and women coming with Komsomol orders are housed in dormitories. Those who wish to receive a higher or secondary specialized education may be given orders to study at the Rostov Institute of Construction Engineering or in construction tekhnikums.

UZBEK OFFICER RECOUNTS MILITARY TRAINING, CAREER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 25 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by T. Abdurahmonov titled "Striving." The article concerns the Uzbek officer Mamatkarim Davlatshoyev, who first tried to enter a military school in 1968. Before Davlatshoyev went to Leningrad to try to enter the Air Defense Higher Military Political School he was warned by the Kalininskiy Rayon military commissar that he might not pass the medical examination. Indeed, that year Davlatshoyev did not pass. He returned to work temporarily at the Tashkent Textile Kombinat while becoming active in sports. The next year Davlatshoyev successfully entered the school. He graduated with excellent marks. Later he studied at the Moscow Higher Military academy imeni V.I. Lenin. Last year, shortly after his promotion to lieutenant colonel, he came to the YOSH LENINCHI editorial office where he spoke about his own career and youths being called up for the service. He expressed gratitude to his parents and teachers for not spoiling him and said he now finds his knowledge of Russian (in which he received excellent grades) very useful. Abdurahmonov asks Davlatshoyev about Uzbek youths he encounters in the service and how they manage. Davlatshoyev responds, "It isn't easy to get used to military life right away. First off one needs to know Russian well. If you can't share your problems entirely with your fellow servicemen during free time, it will also be difficult to get through the days. Moreover, it's also necessary to know Russian well to understand the military commands, to fulfill orders, and to master the secrets of technology.

"Another very important point is physical perfection. From school onwards it is necessary to become seriously involved in sport, especially in military-technical types." Davlatshoyev says he frequently receives letters from Uabekistan from parents who say that their sons are not used to hardships; these parents ask that their sons not be exposed to hardships. Often these are just letters from overly concerned parents whose sons in fact do not want special treatment. "But to tell the truth, there are also some in our unit who are 'momma's boys.' They of course, have quite a difficult time during service." Abdurahmonov blames the Komsomol for the lack of sufficient preparation on the part of "a large proportion of youth called into military service."

PARENTS URGED TO DESCRIBE SONS' BACKGROUNDS TO MILITARY UNIT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uabek on 12 February 1986 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by I. Rahmonov titled "In Response to Fatherly Care." The article tells of the letter received by Mo'tabar

Saidahmedova, a Tashkent teacher, from the commander of the military unit where her son is serving. The text of the letter reads:

"Respected Mo'tabar Yodgoronva!

"I notify you that your son Bosit Tolganovich has joined our unit. Our unit is a friendly kollektiv with experienced commanders-trainers. We have been entrusted with modern technology and weapons. All necessary conditions exist for your son always to be healthy and to serve in exemplary fashion. He is fed regularly, can enjoy himself in his free time, and have cultural recreation. He has access to a rich library, club, and athletic fields. Do not worry about your son at all. But do not forget to write him frequently in his first days of service. He is eager to receive your letters.

"Every letter and piece of news from you, members of your family, and friends will lift his spirits; it will also remind him of the colleagues he worked and studied with prior to service and of unforgettable moments; moreover, it will help him fulfill his youth obligation well.

"If it will not trouble you, please write us about the conditions in which you raised your son, about his habits, desires, comrades, family members, community activities, attitude toward work, as well as about what assignments he worked on before joining the Army. This is very important in the upbringing work which we conduct.

"We notify you of our address.

"Awaiting your letter, wishing you good health and success in your work,

"Unit commander
Head of Political Department"

Upon receiving this letter, Saidahmedova decided that she would respond right away.

YOUTH ENCOURAGED TO WORK ON SHOCK PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 25 January 1986 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,300-word article titled "5-Year Plan Construction Projects Call." The article is an interview with Uabek Komsomol Central Committee Secretary Sh. I. Allamurotov consisting of questions concerning shock construction projects which YOSH LENINCHI editors receive in letters from readers. The first questions concerning the projects were contained in a letter from A. Zarifullin and V. Kostenko. The letter was written in the name of "comrades fulfilling their international obligation by serving in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the Afghanistan Democratic Republic. The response tells that there are 72 projects in the USSR which have the status of All-Union Komsomol Shock Construction Projects. "It should be noted in particular that Komsomol directions are given in the Army

itself to those serving in the military after they are demobilized. It is necessary to ask for this on time in the unit's political organs. Likewise, youths who have returned from military service can receive directions in the Komsomol committees of the rayon, city, or oblast where they live." A number of readers have asked about going to work in Tyumen. Allamurotov states that there are seven All-Union Komsomol construction projects in this region. Over 150,000 have gone there on Komsomol directions "in recent years." Among them have been several thousand from Uzbekistan. "This year a detachment of over 1,500--the largest in the history of the republic of Komsomol--will set off for Tyumen." One part of this detachment will work on the construction of the Tobolsk Petrochemical Kombinat. Others will work on the construction of Nyagan city, which is near the polar circle, on laying the West Siberia Gas Line, or developing gas fields.

Other readers have asked whether volunteers will again be sent to projects which received them last year, specifically Cherepovetsk, Komsomolsk na Amure, and KATEK. Allamurotov answers that these locations will not take new volunteers this year; he explains that some projects are nearing completion or do not need cadres; at others, conditions do not exist for the acceptance of volunteers. KATEK needs cadres but "the pace of housing construction is lagging." Allamurotov reminds readers that there are other projects, such as those in the BAM zone, the Perm GRES construction, or in the development of the Nechernozem. In response to another question, he states that there is one All-Union Komsomol Construction Project in Uabekistan and there are 15 republic shock construction projects. To readers whose applications have not been accepted, Allamurotov notes age limitations (18-30) and the fact that those who have completed educational institutions but have not worked the appropriate period at the place where assigned are not accepted. Also not eligible are those who were fired from previous jobs for violation of work discipline. Some married readers who have volunteered have not been accepted. Until 1985, no married couples were accepted, but since then they have been allowed to comprise 10 percent of the total number of people.

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